The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Stanzas written on hearing a Robin sing.

Oh! if grateful praises fire thee,
Warble on thy woodnotes gay,
Or if love to Him inspire thee,
Wake for Him thy purest lay.

Tune thy throat in welcome praises,
When the night resumes her reign,
And when morn with glory blazes,
Pour to Him a grateful strain.

He who smiles, and all creation
Owns at once the gladdening hour,
He who frowns, and desolation
Chases far the festive hour.

He who smiles, and spring returning,
Lights yon withered plain with green,
Bids the silver dews of morning,
Spangle bright the verdant scene.

Haste thee, Bob, the Lark is weeping,
Autumn's last expiring ray,
Haste thee far, or Winter sweeping,
Freezes e'en thy airy way.

But when spring with smiling mountains,
Gently decks the budding year,
And commands her babbling fountains
Heave their swelling torrents clear:

When she rolls with growing splendors,
Yonder radient orb above,
And when winter's hand surrenders
Her the melting palm of love.

Man alone, so dead to feeling,
Points at thee his poison'd dart,
And compassion's tide congealing,
Death commands thy joyous heart.

Loveliest bird, if Spring delight thee,
Seek yon distant forest wide,
Pensive pity will not slight thee,
She will o'er thy fate preside.

Nov. 1823.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

An angel left the realms of radiant light,
And downward to our planet bent his flight;
His object man to see, to investigate
His virtues, crimes, and sublunary state.

At morn he left high heaven, and 'ere the sun
Had told that half his daily task was done,
On earth the angel rested; and began
To scrutinize the ways of little man.

He saw a tyrant seated on a throne,
The air around was rent with many a groan,
From "injur'd worth and innocence oppress'd,"
From fathers ruin'd, and from wives distress'd.

Poor worm, indignantly the angel said,
Soon will that regal brow in death be laid;
These sighs that now are borne upon the air
Against thee at heaven's bar will then appear.

He saw a son from an aged parent wipe
The tears drawn forth by poverty's rude gripe,
Smoothing his passage through a world of woe,
'Till death should ease his sufferings here below.

The youth had fled from pleasure to attend
A father's bed, and o'er his sick couch bend!
The angel smil'd, and said, to thee is given
Kind filial youth, a home in yonder heaven.

He saw a female drest in silk and gold,
Her form was cast in nature's choicest mould,
He said, a sister angel sure is this,
Some wand'rer from the realms of endless bliss!

He look'd again, he dropp'd a tear and sigh'd,
For she a frail one was, to vice allied;
Alas, he said, 'tis pity one so fair
The pangs of sorrow should forever bear.

He saw a warrior fall in holy fight,
Whose spirit upward took its heavenly flight;
Joy sparkled in the angel's glistening eye,
For angels smile when men for freedom die.

He saw a poor man by the proud despis'd,
But who religion's path had dearly priz'd,
Who scorn'd to break stern virtue's sacred laws,
To gain a world's unhallowed applause.

The angel gave his benison, and said
Uprighteous one, of man be not afraid,
Heaven would be vacant if the lowly *here*
Receiv'd not entrance and a welcome *there*.

He saw a *host* of *Potentates* combin'd
To stop the progress of the human mind;
Unhappy men, he cried, ye toil in vain,
Heaven hath decreed that reason's light shall reign!

He went to Judah's land, to Calvary,
Where a kind Saviour died mankind to free;
Unto the mount with holy awe he crept,
And bath'd in sorrow there fell down and wept!

Tir'd of the earth, (it now was almost even',)
He spread his golden wings and soar'd to heaven;
Recorded all he'd seen, and sigh'd to tell,
That sin and sorrow still on earth did dwell.

October 28, 1823. FRANCIS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MELANCHOLY.

Who can describe the painful feeling,
When the soul's bereav'd of rest,
And dismal gleams of torture stealing,
Wound the tender feeling breast.

Oh! vain would soft compassion paint,
Each gloom and agonizing care,
Or pity sooth each woe's complaint,
Which rends the bosom of despair.

For when dark sorrow veils the heart,
In mournful melancholy gloom,
What tongue can sweet relief impart,
Or pity—sorrow's breast relume.

A feeble power on earth remains,
To heal the bitter pangs of grief,
Where darkness and where sorrow reigns,
'Tis heaven alone can give relief.

ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The following is a copy of a fragment, presented to me by a valetudinarian, to whose misfortunes are superadded much learning and talent. I like the sentiment and think it would contribute to the Olio. I shall appropriate the original

TO MARY.

"*Formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexim,*
"*Delicias domini: nec quid speraret, habebat.*"
Virgil Ecl. ii. 1, 2.

PARASOL.

This Parasol accepts from me,
From too much sun thy face to free;
For, on a face so sweet as thine,
The sun has scarce a right to shine.
Thy conduct angels must approve,
Thy form is such that all must love;
But what's thy form to thy pure heart,
Where ev'ry virtue finds a part.

A. E.

SABBATH MORNING.

We should endeavor to be contented with every thing, every state, which it is not in our power to remedy. There is no condition so miserable, in which if we please, we cannot find something to be grateful for many sources of contentment. A querulous temper should be immediately resisted; with a little self-command we may in time acquire a habit of patient endurance.—Why should we allow ourselves to complain without some prospect of benefit. We cannot hope always for sympathy, and there is danger of rendering ourselves more unhappy, in consequence of wearying others with the repetitions of our petty vexations. After all if we would examine ourselves carefully, we should find, that many subjects of complaint were imaginary. Some think their numerous cares a burthen, and murmur that so much of their time must be occupied about trifles, but if they are necessary, they should in the performance of them think themselves in the way of duty, and repine not. Let such reflect, that perhaps they are happier, more useful, than they would be without cares. There are few, we believe, who have serious cause of lamenting that their time is too much occupied.—Any innocent employment is better than idleness, and the man who is constantly engaged will seldom be unhappy. If we cannot find any thing for our hands to do, we may always turn our eyes inward on our own mind, and find profitable employment. We may give to the poor and afflicted some of our hours of leisure. Ought we not to be cheerfully submissive at all times, and under all circumstances to the will of our heavenly Father? Let us strive to be contented and grateful from inclination, as well as duty. People are apt to give indulgence to their grief, without making sufficient efforts to control their feelings. We do not know what we are capable of effecting, till we make and persevere in the attempt. So much has been done by our Creator to make us happy, that it seems like disobeying his will to yield to depression. The christian should present an example of cheerfulness, if it were only to convince others, that he is possessed of a belief and of hopes, which support him in every condition. Be not alarmed if you are called by some insensible. You will be thought so only by those who are ignorant of the "peace which passeth understanding," and which a belief in christianity can alone give.—What are all the pleasures, the vanities of this world, compared with the cheering hopes of the christian!

DAYS OF OLD.

Forty years ago—Literature meant learning, and was supported by common sense. Refined nonsense had no advocates, and was pretty generally kicked out of doors.

Forty years ago—men of property could labour and wear homespun to church.—Women spin and weave, make butter and cheese, whose husbands were worth thousands.

Forty years ago—there were but few merchants in the country—few insolvent debtors, and them very rarely imprisoned for debt.

Forty years ago—the young ladies of the first respectability learned music, but it was the humming of the wheel, and learned the necessary steps of dancing in following it. Their forte piano was a loom, their parasol was a broom, and their novels the Bible.

Forty years ago—the young gentlemen hoed corn, chopped wood at the door, and went to school in the winter to learn reading, writing and arithmetic.

Forty years ago—there were no such things as balls in the summer, and but few in the winter, except snow-balls.

Forty years ago—if a mechanic promised to do your work, you might depend on his word; the thing would be done.

Forty years ago—when a mechanic had finished his work, he was immediately paid for it: and

Forty years ago—PRINTERS were paid, and were enabled to pay their debts.—*What a falling off!*

FROM BORDLEY'S HUSBANDRY.

General Cautions in Country Cookery.

Soups are never to be filled up, or have even a drop of water, hot or cold, added; and are never to boil briskly. They are not to be long over the fire, simmering rather than boiling.—And soups having roots or herbs, are to have the meat laid on the pan, with a good lump of butter. The herbs and roots being cut small are laid on the meat. It is then covered close, and set on a very slow fire.—This draws out all the virtue of the roots and herbs, and turns out a good gravy with a fine flavor, from what it would be if the water were put in at first. When the gravy is almost dried up, then fill your pan with water; and when it begins to boil, take off the fat.—Never boil fish, but only simmer, till done enough. Beef quick boiled is thereby hardened; simmer or slow boil it, in not too much water. Cover and boil slow as possible, skimming the water clean. It is the worst of faults to boil any meats fast. In baking pies, a quick oven, well closed, prevents falling of the crust.

Wasteful or indolent people overlook calculation; and too many may think but little of the wholesome and nourishing qualities of food.—But there are well informed and most actively good men recommending to the world the results of much inquiry and experience therein. However lightly may be the thought of a cent on a single meal of victuals, yet, when the sum of a year's meals is calculated, for a person, a family, and a nation, it becomes striking and important. A cent for a meal amounts to three cents a day.

One person, at three cents a day, saves in the year, $11.

One family of five persons, $55.

A nation of five millions of people, 55,000,000 dollars.

The cent thus saved by the good house-wife, on every plentiful meal of the wholesomest food, would be sufficent for maintaining the most desperate war by the freemen of America, in defence of their country against the wiles and violences of the great enlightened world!

THE SHEPHERD'S DOG

A shepherd, who inhabited one of those valleys or glens which intersect the Grampian mountains, in one of his excursions to look after his flock, happened to carry along with him one of his children, an infant of three years old. This is not an unusual practice among the Highlanders, who accustom their children from their earliest infancy to endure the rigors of the climate. After traversing his pastures for some time, attended by his dog, the shepherd found himself under the necessity of ascending a summit at some distance to have a more extensive view of his range. As the ascent was too fatiguing for the child, he left him on a small plain at the bottom, with strict injunctions not to stir from it till his return. Scarcely, however had he gained the summit, when the horizon was darkened by one of those impenetrable mists which frequently descend so rapidly amid these mountains, as in the space of a few minutes almost to turn day to night. The anxious father instantly hastened back to find his child: but owing to the unusual darkness, and his own trepidation, he unfortunately missed his way in the descent:—After a fruitless search of many hours, he discovered that he had reached the bottom of the valley, and was near his own cottage. To renew the search that night was equally fruitless and dangerous, he was therefore compelled to go home, although he had lost both his child and his dog, who had attended him faithfully for many years. Next morning, by break of day, the shepherd, accompanied by a band of his neighbors, set out in search of his child; but after a day spent in fruitless fatigue, he was at last compelled by the approach of night to descend from the mountain. On returning to his cottage, he found that the dog which he had lost the day before, had been home and on receiving a piece of cake, had instantly gone off again. For several successive days the shepherd renewed the search of his child, and still, on returning home disappointed in the evening, he found that the dog had been home, and on receiving his usual allowance of cake, had instantly disappeared. Struck with this singular circumstance, he remained at home one day; and when the dog, as usual, departed with his piece of cake, he resolved to follow him, and find out the cause of this strange procedure. The dog led the way to a cataract at some distance from the spot where the shepherd left his child. The banks of the cataract are almost joined and yet separated by an abyss of immense depth, presented that appearance which so often astonishes and appals the travellers that frequent the Grampian mountains. Down one of those ragged, and almost perpendicular descents, the dog began, without hesitation, to make his way, and at last disappeared by entering into a cave; the mouth of which was almost level with the torrent. The shepherd with difficulty followed: but, on entering the cave, what were his emotions, when he beheld his infant eating with much satisfaction the cake which the dog had just brought him; while the faithful animal stood by, eyeing his young charge with the utmost complacency! From the situation in which the child was found, it appeared that he had wandered to the brink of the precipice, and then either fallen or scrabbled down till he reached the cave. The dog by means of his scent had traced him to the spot; and afterwards prevented him from starving by giving up to him his own daily allowance. He appears never to have quitted the child by night or day, except when it was necessary to go for food; and then was always seen running at full speed to and from the cottage.

MISERIES.

To be compelled to listen to the story of an honest man who has been unfortunate, and not to possess the means of relieving his distress.—A full heart and an empty pocket!

To be dunned by a wretch who stands before you with each fist resting upon money in his pockets; while you are full of *honour*, but empty of *cash!* feeling a painful desire to kick him down stairs, but constrained to soothe and to treat him with courtesy for the sake of those who look to you for bread.—Oh misery most refined!

Passing along the street in attendance upon a lady who speaks so loud as to leave you in a confusion of doubts, to know whether she is addressing the world or yourself—speaking to the *public*, or mildly replying in your private ear.—No small misery.

At an exhibition, to be seated behind the portentous skreen of a Leghorn, or the *total eclipse* of a dandy's dozen capes, and compelled to stretch your neck another joint—looking ever afterwards as if you had been hanged!

Possessing a nice "musical ear," and to be doomed by unpitying *custom*, to listen to your favourite song murdered by some tasteless owl, with a coffee-mill voice!—How must a professed amateur feel under such circumstances?

Trudging along beneath the burning glare of an August sun, to be blinded by dust: especially if it proceeds from the wheels of a coach bearing on its airy springs a man whom you feel convinced better deserves the most conspicuous place in the cart of Jack Ketch!—Money, like screws, will raise the heaviest substances.

While in the act of sitting down to a comfortable tete-a-tete with your wife, over a delicious repast of oysters, the child, who had been quietly cradled, suddenly wakes from a sound sleep, and by its incessant squalling, mars all your anticipated enjoyment. How must an epicure feel in such a dilemma.

FROM GRISCOM'S "YEAR IN EUROPE."

BARCLAY'S BREWERY.—The directors of this establishment, to whom I was introduced by a letter from one of the Barclay's, put me in the way of seeing its various parts, and communicated such information as I wished respecting its extent and operations. If any private concern in England, or in the world, is entitled to the epithet of *vastness*, this is one. It covers about eight acres of ground, and manufactured last year 340,000 barrels of 36 gallons each. The buildings which contain the vats themselves, are enormous. The largest of the latter contain each 4000 barrels. The average number of vats is nearly one hundred.—A steam engine of twenty-two horse power is employed in driving the machinery, and about two hundred men are engaged in the various works of the establishment: while it is supposed that the number of persons, dependent upon it without, in the sale and transportation of the beer, is three or four thousand. The three coppers in which the beer is boiled, hold each 150 barrels.—Twenty-five gentlemen once dined in one of them, after which fifty of the workmen got in and regaled themselves. One hundred and ninety pounds of beef steaks, were thus consumed in one day, in this novel kind of dining room. The tuns in which the beer ferments, hold 1400 barrels each. The carbonic acid in one of them stood about three and a half feet above the liquor, and poured over the side in a continued stream. A candle is instantly extinguished on being placed near the outer edge of this receptacle, and on holding one's face near it, a sharp pungent sensation is felt in the mouth and fauces, not unlike that produced by ardent spirits. An immersion of a few moments would be sufficient to occasion a suspension of voluntary motion. One hundred and sixty horses are kept on the premises, for the purpose chiefly of transporting the materials to and from different parts of the city. A finer collection of animals employed in one concern, I imagine, is no where to be seen.

This is, upon the whole, I believe, the largest brewery in London. It formerly belonged to Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson, who, as executor to the estate, sold the establishment to its present owners. One of the latter informed a friend of mine, that the Doctor, in treating with them for the purchase, remarked in his characteristic manner—"Gentlemen, it is not merely these boilers and these vats that I am selling you, but the potentiality of acquiring wealth, beyond the dreams of avarice."

CRANIOLOGY.—"A medical acquaintance of Dr B. the anatomical lecturer, had taken a guide to conduct him to the top of one of the mountains, and while exploring the summit, the guide happening to pull off his bonnet, to scratch his head, exposed to the alarmed vision of the doctor, the organ of *murder*, very strongly developed. With the greatest caution, the doctor watching his opportunity, slipped from the guide, and took to his heels down the mountain, leaving the astonished man utterly at a loss to account for such a strange proceeding."

JAMES MONTGOMERY.—His person is rather beneath the middle size, his countenance open, and he has an elevation of forehead, and a fulness and tenderness of eye, which my imagination could not but regard as an appropriate seat of that pathos of religious feeling, which spreads through his poetry, its most attractive and endearing quality. His manners are gentle and amiable, and his style of conversation is animated, seasoned with playful wit, and a great readiness in giving his thoughts the clothing of perspicuous and appropriate language. Montgomery is about 47 years of age.

Sketches of Uncommon Characters.

WASHINGTON.

The person of George Washington was uncommonly tall. Mountain air, abundant exercise in the open country, the wholesome toils of the chase, and the delightful scenes of rural life, expanded his limbs to an unusual, but graceful and well proportioned size. His exterior suggested to every beholder the idea of strength, united with manly gracefulness. His form was noble, and his port majestic. No man could approach him without respect. His frame was robust, his constitution vigorous, and he was capable of enduring great fatigue. His passions were naturally strong; with them was his first contest, and over them his first victory. Before he undertook to command others, he had thoroughly learned to command himself.—The powers of his mind were more solid than brilliant. Judgment was his forte. To vivacity, wit and the sallies of a lively imagination, he made no pretentions. His faculties resembled those of Aristotle, Bacon, Locke, and Newton; but were very unlike those of Voltaire. Possessed of a large proportion of common sense, directed by a sound practical judgment, he was better fitted for the exalted stations to which he was called, than many others, who to a greater brilliancy of parts, frequently add the eccentricities of genius.

Truth and utility were his objects. He steadily pursued and generally obtained them. With this view he thought much, and closely examined every subject on which he was to decide, in all its relations. Neither passion, party spirit, prejudice, ambition nor interest, influenced his deliberations. In making up his mind on great occasions, many of which occurred in which the fate of the army or nation seemed involved, he sought for information from all quarters, resolved the subject by night and by day,* and examined it in every point of view. Guided by these lights, and influenced by an honest and good heart, he was imperceptibly led to decisions which were wise and judicious.—Perhaps no man ever lived who was so often called upon to form a judgment in cases of real difficulty, and who so often formed a right one. Engaged in the busy scenes of life, he knew human nature, and the most proper method of accomplishing proposed objects. Of a thousand propositions, he knew to distinguish the best, and to select among a thousand the individual most fitted for his purpose.

As a military man he possessed personal courage, and a firmness which neither danger nor difficulties could shake. His perseverance overcame every obstacle; his moderation conciliated all opposition; his genius supplied every resource. He knew how to conquer by delay, and deserved true praise by despising unmerited censure. Inferior to his adversary in the numbers, the equipment and discipline of his troops, no great advantage was ever obtained over him, and no opportunity to strike an important blow was ever neglected. In the most ardent moments of the contest, his prudent firmness proved the salvation of his country.

The whole range of history does not present a character, on which we can dwell with entire unmixed admiration. His qualities were so happily blended, and so nicely harmonized, that the result was a great and perfect whole.

* In a letter to gen. Knox, written after the termination of the revolutionary war, Washington observes—"strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that it is not till lately I could get the better of my usual custom of ruminating, as soon as I awoke in the morning, on the business of the ensuing day; and of my surprise at finding, after revolving many things in my mind, that I was no longer a public man, or had any thing to do with public transactions."

BARON STEUBEN.

After General Arnold treacherously deserted his post at West Point, the Baron never failed to manifest his indignation and abhorrence of his name and character, and while inspecting colonel Sheldon's regiment of light horse, the name of Arnold struck his ear. The soldier was ordered to the front, he was a fine looking fellow, his horse and equipments in excellent order.—"Change your name, brother soldier, you are too respectable to bear the name of a traitor."—"What name shall I take, general?" "Take any other name, mine is at your service." Most cheerfully was the offer accepted, and his name was entered on the roll as Steuben. He or his children now enjoy land given to him in the town of Steuben by the Baron.

This brave soldier met him after the war. "I am well settled, general," said he, "and have a wife and son. I called my son after you, Sir."—"I thank you my friend, what name have you given the boy?" "I called him Baron; what else could I call him?"

* * * * * *

At the siege of Yorktown the Baron was in the trenches at the head of the division, and received the first overture of Lord Cornwallis to capitulate. At the relieving hour next morning, the Marquis de la Fayette approached at the head of his division, to relieve him. The Baron refused to quit the trenches, assigning as a reason the etiquette in Europe, that the offer to capitulate had been made during his tour of duty, and that it was a point of honour of which he would not deprive his troops, to remain in the trenches till the capitulation was signed or hostilities recommenced. The dispute was referred to the commander in [illegible] and the Baron was permitted to remain [illegible] British flag was struck. While on this day the Baron perceiving himself in danger from a [illegible] thrown from the enemy, threw himself suddenly into the trench; Gen. Wayne in the jeopardy [illegible] hurry of the moment fell on him; the Baron, turning his eyes, saw it was his brigadier. "I always knew you were brave, general," said he, "but I did not know you were so perfect in every part of duty; you cover your general's retreat in the best manner possible."

* * * * * * *

The Baron was rough as the ocean in a storm when great faults were committed; but if in a sudden gust of passion, he had injured, the reparation was ample. I recollect, that at a review near Morristown, a Lieut. Gibbons, a brave and good officer, was arrested on the spot, and ordered into the rear, for a fault, which it afterwards appeared another had committed. At a proper moment the commander of the regiment came forward and informed the Baron of Mr. Gibbons' innocence, of his worth, and of his acute feelings under this unmerited disgrace. "Desire Lieut. Gibbons to come to the front, colonel." "Sir," said the Baron to the young gentleman, "the fault which was made, by throwing the line into confusion, might, in the presence of an enemy, have been fatal. I arrested you as its supposed author, but I have reason to believe that I was mistaken, and that in this instance you were blameless. I ask your pardon; return to your command; I would not deal unjustly by any, much less by one whose character as an officer is so respectable." All this passed with the Baron's hat off, the rain pouring on his venerable head!—Do you think there was an officer, a soldier who saw it, unmoved by affection or respect? Not one."

MADAME CATALANI.—There can scarcely be a greater illustration of the extraordinary and powerful effect of the voice of this wonderful performer in the national song of "Rule Britannia," than the following circumstance. Some years ago, as Captain Montague was cruising off the coast of Brighton, he gave a brilliant fete on board his frigate, to which, with many other ladies, Madame Catalani was invited. The Captain went in his launch on shore, manned by more than twenty men, to escort the ladies on board. The fair freight was soon embarked, and the boat was cutting its way simply through the waves to the ship, when Madame Catalani, without any previous notice, and with all her immense power, commenced the air of "Rule Brittannia." Had a voice from the grave deep spoken, the effect could not have been more instantaneous or more powerful. The sailors not knowing whom they were rowing, were so astonished and at the same time so enchanted into inactivity, that they with one accord rested upon their oars, while tears trembled in the eyes of many of them. "You see Madame," said the Captain, "the effect which their favorite air has upon these brave seamen, above all when it is sung by the finest voice in the world. I have been in many victorious battles, but I have never felt any excitement equal to the present." On arriving on board, the sailors who had been in the boat spoke so highly of the treat they had received to their comrades, that one and all of them entreated Madame Catalani to repeat the song. She complied with the request with an increased effect, and with so much good nature, that when she quitted the ship, they cheered her until she reached the shore.

NEW-JERSEY.

On the 17th of April, 1702, the proprietors of East New-Jersey, and of West New Jersey, surrendered their right of government to Queen Anne, and the two provinces unitedly assumed the original name, New Jersey. The Governors of New-York were appointed the Governors of this Province, from the time of the surrender, to the year 1738. The following are the names of those who have officiated in that capacity, from 1702, to the present period, with the years in which each were appointed:—

Edward Viscount Cornbury	1702
John Lord Lovelace	1708
Richard Ingoldsby	1709
Robert Hunter	1710
William Burnet	1720
John Montgomerie	1728
William Cosby	1731
John Anderson, President of Council, officiated 14 days.	
John Hamilton, do. from 1736 to	1737
Lewis Morris	1738
John Reading, President of Council	1746
Jonathan Belcher	1747
John Reading, President of Council	1757
Francis Bernard	1758
Thomas Boone	1760
Josiah Hardy	1761
William Franklin	1773
William Livingston	1776
William Paterson	1791
Richard Howell	1794
Joseph Bloomfield	1801
John Lambert, President of Council	1802
Joseph Bloomfield	1803
Aaron Ogden	1812
William S. Penington	1813
Mahlon Dickerson	1815
Isaac H. Williamson	1816

In case of death or absence of the Governor, the Vice President of Council officiated as Chief Magistrate.

MARRIAGE IN FRANCE.

A fellow who had a miserable annuity, barely sufficient of itself for his existence, being naturally an epicure, and consequently fond of good cheer, which is not to be got often (unless by a good income,) found out a singular expedient to be at a wedding feast and luxuriate every day of his life. He dressed in black in an appropriate manner, and every morning he was busily engaged in running from the church of St. Eustatius and St Paul, St Sulpicius, or St. Roch—in short, in going about to all the churches of the great parishes. When he saw a wedding, where the train was a little numerous, he mixed himself with the rest, and on some days he had a choice of parties; for it often happens at some of the churches, that three or four couples are married in the same hour. At the end of the service always begins the indisputable feast, which is held ordinarily at some traiteur's. It is the custom that the relations of the husband, and also those of the wife dine at the same table, where they often see each other for the first time. Our gourmand would march in the train, and sit down with the rest, and all having seen him at the service, he was thought by the relations of the wife to belong to the husband's party, whilst the relations of the husband believed him to belong to the party of the wife. Thus he enjoyed himself, perfectly at ease, in his equivocal part, throwing out light compliments to one side or the other; and it may be conceived that by his practice he had attained a finished style for the occasion. This [illegible] had lasted him for between [illegible] when on one occasion a relation, who [illegible] had met our habit [illegible] for the third wedding place in eight days, [illegible]

[illegible] which this [illegible] side of the dam," [illegible] and walking off [illegible] and the [illegible] shore, or any conducted [illegible]

European Intelligence.

The new and fast sailing ship Diamond, capt. Macey, has arrived at New York, in 23 days from Liverpool. By this arrival, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers of the 20th of October, and Liverpool of the 19th.

It was before certain that Cadiz was in the possession of the French, and that Ferdinand had arrived at the head quarters of the Duke d'Angouleme, on his way to Madrid—but we were left without the particulars of the events attending the surrender of that place—emphatically the last citadel of European freedom. That deficiency is now in a measure supplied; but the heart bleeds at the recitals, and humanity shudders at the prospect. The Cortes, it appears made no terms, and the King and royal family left Cadiz, and joined the French, because the confusion and dismay were such that no one had authority to prevent them. The French troops entered the city on the third—three days after the King had joined his "august cousin," and the Paris papers say they were received with the most extravagant demonstrations of joy, although the militia had closed the gates, and refused to open them until after the positive commands of the king. Couriers had been despatched to all the corps of the Army, with letters from the King of Spain, ordering them to lay down their arms. Our account states that sixty members of the Cortes, voted to restore the King to his former power; and that in consequence they will receive the royal clemency.—Forty thousand French troops are to occupy Spain until tranquillity shall have been restored. The Regency has of course been dissolved. On concluding their labours, they issued an address "remarkable for the curious inflation of its style and sentiment." When the courier arrived in Madrid, with the news of the capitulation of Cadiz, he cried out as he reached the city, "The King is free and all the Royal family;" and the universal cry from one end of the town to the other, was "Long live the Bourbons."

By a decree dated at Xeres, October 4, it will be found, for the better security of his majesty's person, while journeying back to Madrid, no deputy of the Cortes, for the two last years, may approach within five leagues of the road, and all ministers, counsellors of state, and all persons of note who held offices under the Constitution, are prohibited from ever entering the capital or approaching within 15 leagues. Riego has been condemned to death, but this was the act of the Regency.

The effect of these events at Cadiz, on the troops and inhabitants of Catalonia, are not known, though it is said Mina will keep the field, and hold out till the last. It is also said that he had written to the Regency, previously to its dissolution, that the lives of a French lieutenant, of a great number of superior officers, and of two Bishops, who are in his power, shall answer for that of Riego. A deep interest is felt for that part of Spain, and for Mina, Milans, Rotten, Llobera, the brave commanders, who almost alone are entitled to our praise, and whose fate will probably excite the sympathies of the public. If the example set by the force in Catalonia and its leaders, had been followed in the rest of Spain, we should not now have to speculate on the degree of justice and mercy to be expected at the hands of Ferdinand. Besides Barcelona, Lerida, Hostalrich, and Tarragona, and the Seu d'Urgel, are in the hands of the Constitutionalists in Catalonia. There are also on the coasts of the Mediterranean the strong fortresses of Carthagena and Alicant, and the minor one of Peniscola, yet unsubdued; and Ceuta, the impregnable fortress opposite Gibraltar is also garrisoned by a Constitutional force. On what terms these places will surrender, remains to be seen. But from this picture of human wretchedness, where bigotry and pusillanimity, united with cowardice and treachery, seem to have done their worst, we turn our eyes to Greece, where we find enough to warm and animate every patriotic bosom. Having witnessed with melancholy disappointment, the want of principle and energy in the Spanish population, it is with feelings of indescribable satisfaction that we direct the attention of the reader to a subsequent article detailing the overthrow of the third and greatest expedition of the Turks against the Morea. The death of the celebrated Greek Chief Bozzaris, is an event deeply to be deplored; but he fell on the bed of glory, and his last exploit seems not to have a parallel since Gideon and his little band, armed in the panoply of the Almighty, rushed upon the sleeping camp of the legions of Moab. In addition to the interesting narrative referred to, it is said that the Greeks have brought the Musselmen to a bloody battle between Thebes and Giuoni, in which the latter lost 40.0 men in killed and wounded, and 400 prisoners. In a second battle at Maratto, near Volo, the Turks lost 400 prisoners, although their army was 15 000 men, and that of the Greeks only 7000. The Musselmen, after the action, were obliged to retire towards Thessaly, and take refuge in Larissa. These splendid successes of the Greek arms, it is supposed, will have a powerful effect upon the policy of the European Cabinets.

THE NEW POPE.—Cardinal Della Genga was elected Pope on the 27th of September, and has taken the title of Leo XII. He is an Italian, born at the Castle of Della Genga, 2d of August, 1760. The Journal des Debats says he is a man of great learning, accustomed to business, and of irreproachable morals. He was Nuncio during 14 years in the electorates of the Rhine. At the period of the persecutions exercised by Bonaparte against the Head of the Church, he was obliged to quit Rome with the other Prelates and Cardinals born out of the states which remained to the Sovereign Pontiff. At the epoch of the restoration, he was sent by the late Pope, (Pius VII.) to congratulate Louis 18th, on his return, and he was afflicted at Paris with a long illness. In 1815 he was reinstated with the Roman purple. At the moment of his nomination he was Cardinal Vicar, that is, administrator, as regards spiritual affairs of the diocess of Rome.

The Liverpool paper of the 18th of October, announces in the postscript of a letter from Whitby, Oct. 16, "that the discovery ships of *Captain Parry*, are just passing the Roads apparently all well."

The surplus of the Consolidated Fund for the present quarter is ascertained to be £3,903,703; and that of the present quarter's revenue, over the corresponding quarter, £365 113.

A London paper states that the next novel of the Great Known Unknown, will appear in November. The scene lies in Scotland, and the period of time chosen for the action, is about 40 years back.

The increase in the revenue at the port of Liverpool, for the quarter ended on the 10th October over the corresponding quarter in 1822, was £[illegible].

At the late great musical festival at Liverpool, the [illegible] receipts exceeded £6000; the expences were between 4 and £5000.

The William coal pit, near Whitehaven, exploded on the 12th of October, and thereby ten persons were killed.

Mr. Lionel Harvey and Mr. Ward have been appointed a committee to investigate the situation of Mexico; they have left London to embark on their mission.

The widow of Robert Burns paid a visit to Carlisle on the [illegible]. This lady is now upwards of 60 years, quite hearty and enjoys the [illegible].

[illegible] of American pine timber, marked [illegible] picked up along the coast from [illegible] lighter to Blackpool, supposed to be part of the cargo of some vessel wrecked near the mouth of the Ribble.

The ex Emperor Iturbide is now at Pisa, with a [illegible].

Mr. Beckford, who lately sold Fonthill Abbey, is at Bath, near which place he has purchased the enormous hill called Lansdown Hill, and workmen are already employed in making improvements. Mr. B's conduct in this new project is marked by the same traits which he exhibited at Fonthill Abbey.

IRELAND.—In relation to the affairs of this unhappy country, the London Morning Chronicle of September 24 says:—We understand the Noble Marquess at the head of his Majesty's Government in Ireland has communicated to the King's Ministers, that with the lengthening of the nights, he has reason to expect a renewal of those scenes of desolation and horror which took place in that devoted country during the last year; and that Ministers are busied with the digestion of measures which, without endangering the stability of the system which necessarily engenders all the atrocities, may have the effect of restraining them within certain bounds."

FROM THE BRITISH PRESS, OF OCT. 16.

GREECE.

Greece is every day consummating her freedom by acts of devoted bravery and the most intrepid heroism; as if she awoke from a night of ages, she has sprung from the earth on which she lay, and, like a giant starting from his slumbers, astonished all Europe by her successful efforts.—The fourth expedition of the Moslem against her, has been scattered by her gallant bands in dismay, and the followers of the Crescent wander, in bloody disarray, over the fields the tyranny of ages had depopulated and laid waste. The freedom of Greece is no longer doubtful—it is now certain and assured; no effort the barbarious Ottoman can make, will be able to disturb it; the Greeks are superior to the rabble crowd of their oppressors, in every thing that can constitute a military force, and the sceptre of the Turk over classic Greece, is broken in his ruthless hands for ever. The last campaign of the Ottoman was intended for utter extermination in the Morea; the Pachas were not to attack, but with their united force, so as to make victory, as they thought, certain; and they were then to make the onset with their conjoined hordes, in Livadia, Acarnania, and Negropont. The cruel but trembling Moslems shrunk from a single encounter with the Hellenes, even with superior forces. As a commencement of the campaign, Mehmed, the Seraskier of Romelia, invaded Attica and Livadia with 27,000 followers, but did not dare to attack Olysseus or Nikitas, though they had only nine to ten thousand men to oppose to him. He waited the support of the Pachas of Scutari and Larissa, and the cooperation of Jusuf, who at the head of fourteen thousand men, was to force Macrinoros, and advance to Missolonghi, from whence, with the aid of the Turkish fleet, he was to pass into the Peloponnesus; while Mehmed, with 40,000 bandits, was to attack the Isthmus of Corinth, and march on the Morea after having ravaged Livadia. The Greeks, on their part, perfectly aware of the designs of their enemies, took instant measures to attack the Pachas in detail, and beat them separately. The brave Bozzaris was to oppose Jusuf Pacha; Stornaris was charged with arresting the progress of the Pacha of Scutari in the mountains of Agrafa; while Olysseus and Nikitas destroyed Mehmed's corps, before his union with the others; Colocotroni was to protect the Isthmus with a corps of reserve, and move wherever his presence became necessary. The important field of San Lucca, which was fatal to the Turks, and where the forces of Mehmed were destroyed by Olysseus and Nikitas, produced revolt among Jusuf's mercenaries, and the Pacha could scarce save himself by flight. Stornaris, on his part, was almost equally successful; not content with retarding the march of the Pacha of Scutari, who had with him 8,000 men, he pressed him continually in front, with the loss of more than two thousand of his followers, and harassed him incessantly; nor would he have left him pass the mountains of Agrafa, but for a reinforcement of 4,000 Turks, who suddenly came to his aid; thus supported, their united bands arrived at Capenissi, where the Pacha of Larissa impatiently awaited them with the wrecks of the shattered army of Mehmed.—The two Pachas, obliged to take the field, and wishing to accelarate their march in the hope of passing into Livadia, to act with Jusuf's troops the revolt of which they did not yet know, set out on the 26th of August at the head of 18,000 men, their advanced guard of 12,000 being commanded by Djeladik Bey; he arrived and halted at Laspi on the 27th; there he found himself suddenly threatened by a corps of 2,500 Hellenians, occupying an entrenched camp, and who were in full march against him. The Bey remained inactive that day gaining information as to the strength of the Hellenians, and waited the next day to attack them. Their General, Carair Cachi, was sick, and they were hesitating as to what they should do, when the brave Bozzaris arrived, and his unexpected presence restored all their courage. This gallant chief having nothing more to fear at Macrinoros, on the first accounts reaching him of the direction taken by the Pacha of Scutari, set out with 340 Suliotes, traversed Etolia and Locris rapidly, and after a few days found himself in Thessaly, where he was apprised of the plans of its chiefs to unite with the Greek forces. Having at last joined the latter, he learned their resolution not to suffer the forces of the Pacha, however numerous, to penetrate into Livadia; but Bozzaris represented to them the danger of giving battle to an enemy so superior in force, and communicated to them his own project to fall that very night on the Turkish camp; "We can surprise them," said he, "for they do not expect to be attacked; and you know that these barbarians never take any precautions against surprise. I have with me 340 Suliotes, and I will, at their head, enter the Turkish camp with no others arms but our pistols and sabres. Do you," said he to the Hellenians, "present yourselves in four different points, and commence your fire when we are recognized, so as to distract the Turks; and, if you second me, we will seize the Pacha, alive or dead." The Greeks applauded the daring proposition of the hero, and confided to him the perilous execution. At midnight Marco Bozzaris demanded a further reinforcement of one hundred chosen men to be united to his Suliotes, and having divided the rest of the corps into four detachments, the entire waited the moment of action on the first signal. Bozzaris, in separating from the other chiefs, said, "My friends, if we scatter, you will be sure to find me round the tent of the Pacha." In effect the attack was made; the Turkish Camp completely surprised; the Pacha was seized in his tent by the hero, who, after surrounding it with his followers, taunted the Infidels, and clutched their chief as his prisoner.—The hero, however, fell in the arms of victory, mortally wounded by a Moor; but his devoted followers bore him off, and the Pacha was slain. The last words of the dying chief were worthy of Leonidas:—"My friends," said the expiring hero, "to die for liberty is a pleasure, and not a pain.—Freedom is never acquired but at great sacrifices: I die content, because I have contributed to the independence of my country. Continue your services to her, and do not quit your arms but amid the destruction of your enemies." This is a record of heroism worthy of any age or clime, however distinguished or glorious. In former days the genius of the poet would have immortalized it in eternal song, and it would have lived forever in the page of history; but even now it does not perish, and Greece will preserve the name of Bozzaris high in the list of her departed heroes. With such defenders, that delightful land—where almost every spot is precious by a thousand glorious recollections—never can be enslaved. She must be free; and, what is better, she deserves her liberty, and will win it by the heroism of her own brave sons.

FROM CADIZ, &c.

The Boston Centinel of Saturday, gives the following interesting extract of a letter, dated Gibraltar, Oct. 2.

"We have important news.—The gates of the Temple of Janus are again shut in Europe. Cadiz has surrendered, and Ferdinand is at liberty.—Every thing at St. Marys was in ecstacy. The king was received by his cousin the Duke d'Angouleme, and the Duke del Infantado, President of the Regency, with every demonstration of respect and festivity. He will set off immediately for Madrid. We have nothing of the fate of the Cortes. Many of them must, it is said, emigrate to avoid assassination or persecution. The French will allow them an asylum on board their fleet. The Royalists are all on the tip toe, and are extremely vindictive, and the Constitutionalists as much chop fallen.—The former expect the commencement of a new era in the affairs of Spain with the revival of commerce, manufactures, the arts and agriculture, and also, *the restoration, with French aid of the Colonies!* All the fortresses which have held out were only waiting the events of Cadiz to capitulate. The most unhappy men in this state of things are the infatuated French outlaws and emigrants, who have taken a very active part in the hopeless war. Almost every man of reflection whatever his political feelings, and who has had an acquaintance with the dispositions and habits of the great mass of the Spanish nation, has calculated that the war would end with the campaign, and that there was not the smallest chance of the existence of any successful opposition to the French. But these people have made different calculations, and their disappointment has been great. They must fly to America or England. It is calculated that nine tenths of the Spanish people, including the peasantry, have seen with pleasure an order of things established by the bayonet, put down by the sword. It is thought that neither Despotism nor Inquisition will be re-established in Spain, and that Ferdinand will be advised to give a Constitution worthy of the age. The terms granted to Cadiz are not yet known and it is not thought that the British government has had any agency in the result, as the Sappho, which is supposed to have brought the ultimatum, did not arrive here until the day after the surrender."

The war in Spain, says the editor, may be considered as at an end; and the French troops after a campaign of six months, will probably eat their Christmas dinner in France. The Spanish King is at liberty, and free to bestow on Spain any Constitution he may choose. This done, the French commanders are bound by their word of honor to quit Spain. The eight or ten fortresses which have so manfully held out against the invaders, will very likely be ordered by the king to open their gates, and will obey. The peace news from Spain for a time must be nearly as interesting as the war news have been.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

I visited the Villa Paulina.—Pauline's own residence when she is at Rome. It is quite a *bijou*.—The busts of all her family were there, with Napoleon's at their head, and several miniatures.—That of Murat's son is among the number—a fine looking young man. Every thing was shown to us, to the inside of a writing desk. We saw her bed room, with every kind of convenience and luxury; a bath among the number. The bed was remarkably narrow and short—I am sure its length was under five feet. Every thing on her toilet was just as she had left it; and had not my days of gallantry passed away, I could have helped myself to some of the beautiful hair of the lovely Pauline, which was still *remaining* in the brushes. It is said her hair hangs on the ground when she stands up. She is still at Pisa, wretchedly ill.—Her mother is here, as is Louis. Jerome has lately arrived to take up his residence in the palace of Lucien, which the latter quits, as he is about to leave Europe for America, and is selling off all his property preparatory to his departure. He himself lives just now at Bologna, but his son Carlo is here, a fine, fat-faced, good humored, good looking young man. Jerome seems sickly and careworn, and Louis is old. They appear to associate chiefly among themselves, and I believe are individually much attached to each other. Lucien, it is said, is far from being in good circumstances, having spent a great part of his fortune; and, I am told, that the principal part of Louis's was confiscated in Holland, after the re-establishment of the present orders of things. Pauline is much pressed for money, and in fact their wealth has been much exaggerated. Madame Mere, however, is said to be comfortably off. Miss Patterson, Jerome's first wife, was here two years ago. I am told they met, by design or accident, on the high road; but I know not if they spoke. He has a crown on all his carriages, with an I under it. Having occasion to speak to a stable attendant where his horses stood, and calling him *Principe* I was corrected by this person, who said, "*Re Jerome, eve Re*"—to which I of course assented.

LOSS OF THE ROYAL OAK.

On the 11th of October, the brig Royal Oak, Thomas Dardley, commander, belonging to North Shields, sailed from Quebec, bound to Hull. On the morning of the 14th, being abreast of the Seven Islands, a strong gale sprung up from the N E. which, at meridian, increased with great violence, accompanied with rain and snow. At 6 o'clock, P. M. they were compelled to lie under her main sail, and while in this situation several heavy and tremendous seas struck her, which drove the boats out of their chocks, carried away the bulwarks, and destroyed most of the stauncheons; at 8 P. M. the sea broke over her fore and aft, sounded the pumps and found three feet water in her hold; all the hands were immediately set to the pumps.—All midnight the gale still increasing and extremely dark, they shipped another heavy sea which caused the vessel to become unmanageable and water-logged. The captain, second mate and carpenter were, at this time, in the cabin, endeavouring to secure the provisions and sails, the mate and three hands were on deck at the pumps and the remainder of the crew were waiting under the companion hatch to take their respective spells at the pumps, when the vessel suddenly turned over on her broad side. The captain, carpenter, and two boys saved themselves by hanging on the weather side of the cabin; the second-mate, one boy with the cook, who were also in the cabin, were drowned. The remainder of the crew made to the main-rigging. The vessel continued on her broad-side about ten minutes, when the foremast going by the board, and the bowsprit separating, she righted.

The captain, carpenter, sail-maker and two boys made their way to the companion ladder and endeavoured to gain the fore-castle, which the remainder of the survivors had reached; but a heavy sea striking the vessel, washed the two boys overboard and they were drowned; the others succeeded in joining their comrades, whom they found to be the mate and three seamen. In this distressing situation they passed the night, and at 8 A. M. reduced by debility and exhausted with the effects of the intense cold, two of the seamen dropped dead, and were immediately washed overboard.

At noon, the wretched survivors were enabled to reach the main top, where they constructed a shelter with a studding sail and some other materials, which afforded them a more secure protection than the exposed situation of the fore-castle. The captain remained a short time with the other survivors, he then descended upon deck, but had scarcely reached it when he was washed overboard and drowned. On the 16th, the weather became more moderate, which enabled them to descend upon deck for the purpose of obtaining some sustenance; they succeeded in finding a small keg of rum, a cask of water, and a few pieces of beef and pork, which were floating in the wreck. On the 17th they saw a vessel distance about ten miles, which disappeared towards night. On the 18th, thick rainy weather attended with heavy squalls, compelled them to remain the whole day in their shelter. On the 19th they became extremely debilitated, the cold having seized on their limbs, rendered them incapable of any exertion; at about 4 P. M. a vessel hove in sight, which proved to be the Margaret, of Hull, James Creighton, master, who on reaching the wreck, sent out boats, and conveyed the survivors on board the Margaret, where they experienced every attention which their unfortunate situation demanded, and on the twenty-seventh inst. they reached Quebec, and were immediately placed in the Emigrant Hospital, where (thro' the medium of that valuable institution,) they have received the utmost attention and care, and are now in a fair way of recovery. We understand Capt. Danley has left a wife and family to deplore his untimely fate. He was sole owner of the vessel, and has been a constant trader to this port for the last twenty-five years.

LATE FROM LIMA.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Lima, to his Friend in this city, dated

CALLAO BAY, July 23, 1823.

I wrote you by the brig Cora, via New York, and have now this pleasure by the ship Ea, via Baltimore. My last informed you of the capture of Lima, by the Royalists, under General Canterac; I have now to say, that they evactuated that city on the night of the 15th or 16th inst. after destroying the mint. I was in it at the time they destroyed it.—Several black fellows were employed with sledges, breaking the cast iron wheels, &c. and cutting the wrought iron works with chisels.—Many families of Lima went off with the army, with all their moveable property. A night or two before they left the city, I walked out with a friend; not a soul was to be seen in the streets—the city was as silent as the grave. We were afraid, when the army would leave the place, before the Patriot troops would enter the city, that the negroes would commit some great depredations, so a parcel of us got together, well armed, to prevent their breaking in upon us. Several Marines, belonging to the English frigate Aurora, were stationed at some of the houses, by permission from Canterac; however, no robberies were committed; the blacks remembered the hot reception they met with when the Patriots left this city; several of them were killed, which intimidated them.

A few days ago we experienced a very heavy shock of an Earthquake: it was the most violent shock I ever felt. On the 9th June, there was a violent gale at Valparaiso; 16 vessels were lost, and many lives; that place suffered severely by the earthquake and gale.

Business is extremely dull here at present: sixteen American vessels are now here, doing nothing. American produce is very plenty, and no sale for it. It gives me excessive trouble, when I reflect how long I have been here, and not yet ready to go home and doing a bad business. What a difference there must be between the state of Lima thirty or forty years ago, and the present.—Lima, I presume, was once the most wealthy city in the world, and now it is one of the poorest.

The Royalists treated foreigners very politely; indeed, it was surprising to me that we were allowed to run backward and forward from one army to the other, and all through the Royal camp; and it was a little gratifying to think that we were the only persons allowed that privilege.—The Patriots were much more particular than the Royalists in allowing us to pass.

I have made my home, for some time, on board of the ship Huron, of New Haven; but I shall go up to Lima in a day or two. Sometimes the vessel was full of women and children, at night when it was reported that the Spaniards were going to make an attack upon Callao. One night, some persons paid a doubloon for a boat to carry them off from the shore to the shipping.

Weekly Compendium.

John Douglass, Esq. received his commission as Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, on Saturday evening last, by mail.

A son of Mr. Mathews, the comedian, said to be a young man of talents as an architect, was on the eve of leaving England for Rome, under the auspices of a nobleman of high rank.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society has received for the last month, the sum of three thousand five hundred and seventy nine dollars and forty-nine cents. There have been issued from the Depository for the same month, 3223 bibles, and 2425 testaments, valued at three thousand four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty two cents.

Governor Lumly has returned to Bermuda from England in the Glasgow frigate. On his arrival, the 15th ult. many crooked faces were visible on account of the former difficulties between the Governor and many of the citizens. He was landed without any particular demonstration of respect.

Quick Work.—A few days since at Pittsburg, a fellow by the name of James Young, said to be from New Jersey, stole a bundle of clothes. They were soon missed, and the robber detected. The Mayor's Court being then in session, he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment. All this was done in the space of *six hours.*

The United States schr. Shark, Lieut. Com. Stevens, having Com. Rodgers on board, was spoken 24th ult. off Key Vacas, standing towards Cuba, by the smack Boxer. A small sloop having negroes on board, was captured off the Moro and sent to Key West. The U S. schr Porpoise, and sloop Florida were the only vessels of the squadron at Thompson's Island.

The Bavarian frontier town of Hof, was nearly destroyed by fire, on the 14th September. The wind was very high, and the number of houses consumed was 400. The little town of Neubrunn, four leagues from Wurtzburg, was visited by a similar calamity, the evening before; above 100 buildings, with the harvest that was just housed, and a number of cattle, were destroyed.

Three children perished by starvation at Black River, Jamaica, in the early part of last month.—A meeting of the Vestry of the Parish was called on the 19th, to take into consideration "the miserable state of the country, and to ascertain the extent of the wants of the inhabitants."

In a late number of the Barbadoes Globe, we notice the establishment of an association of persons concerned in the government of slaves, by which the discipline and the happiness of that class of people promises to be much improved and ameliorated.

The U. S. schr. Beagle, Lieut. Cross, for Thompson's Island, went to sea, from Hampton Roads, on Friday the 7th inst.

Captain Meany, of the ship Budget, just arrived at this port from Bordeaux, has brought with him a Bull Calf of the French breed, Norman, for Gen. Ridgely, of Baltimore.

The bridge across the Savannah at Augusta, has been rendered toll-free for wagons with produce and goods for the [illegible] to that city.

The City Council of Savannah have [illegible] section of an ordinance of 1811, [illegible] sale by commission of goods not the [illegible] Georgia or South Carolina—not allowing [illegible] on sales at auction.

A Census has been very recently taken of the town of Louisville, in Kentucky, by which it appears that its population consists of [illegible] and 1576 Blacks—a total of 4983, showing an increase of 450 since the year 1820. It is proposed to incorporate the town.

A large eel, six feet long and one foot [illegible] found on the shore of Lake Sunapee, N. H. [illegible] ed to death, with a large horn pout in [illegible] which the eel had endeavoured to swallow [illegible] foremost.

A Society auxiliary to the American Colonization Society has been formed at Richmond, [illegible] which the Hon. Judge Marshall is the President, and Gov. Pleasants is the Vice President.

A medical pupil of promising abilities, [illegible] died in England, whose death was occasioned by the absorption of matter through a wound in his finger, when assisting in the dissection of a dead body.

A letter from Col. Snelling to Maj. [illegible] dated Fort St. Anthony, Upper Mississippi, Sept. [illegible]—"Mr. Tilton writes from the Mandan [illegible] that there were upwards of one hundred [illegible] at that place, wounded in the late action with the troops under Col. Leavenworth."

In the Legislature of Rhode Island, Mr. [illegible] lately reported a bill to authorise the yearly Meeting of Friends in New England, to hold in [illegible] and in their own right, property for [illegible] and charitable purposes. The bill limits [illegible] $30,000 annual income. The bill [illegible] Houses.

Letters from Corfu announce Lord Byron's arrival in Cephalonia with the money and [illegible] which he had promised the Greeks. Though he was most impatiently expected in the Morea, he judged that he ought not to depart [illegible] construction of the Greek Government, in order that the succour he brings may be directed to the [illegible] suitable point.

On Wednesday, the 5th instant, the Board of Commissioners, appointed under the Treaty of Ghent, adjourned, without, we understand, determining the question of average value, referred to in the sixth article of the said treaty. The [illegible] January next is fixed for the next meeting of the board.

The U. S. frigate Congress, captain Biddle, having Mr. Rodney, American Minister to Buenos Ayres on board, has arrived at Rio Janeiro, from Gibraltar.

Iturbide.—Extract of a letter from Leghorn of September 1st.—"Iturbide, the Ex-Emperor of Mexico, was liberated from quarantine yesterday, and this morning accompanied by his wife, two children, and the Spanish Consul, to visit the Governor. He is looking out for a villa in the neighbourhood, intending to take up his residence here for some time."

An inquest was held on the evening of the 8th inst. at Wilmington, Del. over the body of [illegible] COLLINS, a white man, who it is stated fell into the river Delaware from on board the oyster boat "Rainbow," capt. Price, off the High Lands of Christiana. It is said he left a wife and family in Philadelphia, for whose information this statement is made.

In Searsmont, Maine, on the 2d inst. Eben, son of Capt. J. Muzzy, aged 14, was found hanging by the neck by a skein of yarn, which was placed on the upper girt of a loom. He was supposed to be playing with and placing his chin through the yarn, and from appearance of dirt on the lower girt his feet slipped off, which caused his death.

Extensive fraud.—Money to the amount of *eight thousand dollars* has been drawn out of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, at Lancaster, by means of checks forged in the name of Mr. Jacobs, Post Master, of Lancaster County. The last of these checks was presented for payment about a month ago, but it was not till this week that the fraud was discovered.

The President has recognized Don Augustin de Letamendi, Consul of his Catholic Majesty for East Florida, to reside at St. Augustin, and Don Francisco Martinez Pizarro, Consul of his Catholic Majesty for West Florida, to reside at Pensacola.

The broad pendant of Com Porter was hoisted on Saturday last, on board the U. S. Corvette John Adams, at Norfolk, under a salute from that ship.

A solemn High Mass and funeral Service for his late Holiness Pope Pious VII. was celebrated yesterday at the Cathedral, in Baltimore.

The Baltimore Patriot of Thursday, says—We are informed by a gentleman who came from Washington in the stage yesterday, that a short distance from Bladensburg they met a *duelling party* their on return from the "*field of honor.*" Our informant learned that the combatants were two lieutenants of the navy, one of whom was wounded in the leg.

At the date of the last advices from the West Indies, Elliott, one of the Missionaries who was accused of instigating the blacks to rebellion, had been discharged—there being no evidence against him—The other, Smith, was in prison waiting for his trial.

A negro speculator at Mobile, purchased a black, who rather than submit to be torn from his wife and children, committed suicide, after murdering the whole of his family.

In an affray at Royalton, Niagara Co. N. Y. on the 29th ult. a man by the name of Thomas Hogan, a foreigner, was so severely beaten by Harry Cole, that he died of his wounds in a few days afterwards. He was a laborer on the canal.

John M. Williams was tried in Jones County, Georgia, on the 16th of October, for the murder of his wife, found guilty and sentenced to be hung on Friday the 7th Nov.

The New-York Evening Post tells us that the Banks in the state of Connecticut are engaged in the following new and ingenious mode of banking: "They place in the hands of many brokers in New-York, a capital of one or two hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of purchasing the notes of all the other banks in the state of Connecticut which are below par in New-York, and they [illegible] agreed to go round with them to the [illegible]

...d demand other New York city bank paper, ...rafts on New-York, or specie. The former they ...prefer, because it immediately and without much ...risk or trouble, enables them to keep their funds ...lved in the plans of traffic, and turn their capital ...often, which is a great desideratum in trade, and ...is supposed to yield a profit of 15 per cent per an...num.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope, have been received in London, to the 14th of July—A report had just reached the Cape, that a numerous wandering tribe, or more properly a nation, was on the way South, whose course was marked with the greatest cruelty and devastation. They had advanced as far as Kaffre Land, which borders the frontiers, destroying every thing they encountered, sparing neither man, woman, nor child; in fact, it is said, they resemble a flight of locusts, which consume every thing they rest on. The people composing this nation, are said to be of a much lighter colour than the native Africans, and are supposed to be descendants of some Europeans wrecked on the coast of Africa. They are well armed, and much better equipped than the aborigines of the country. The Grosvenor Indiaman was wrecked about forty years ago, and many of the crew saved. These are supposed to have mingled with a powerful tribe, whence sprang this horde. The reports, however, were by some, supposed to be exaggerated.

On the morning of Monday, the 27th ult. Mrs. Elisabeth Ballard, consort of Captain Benjamin Ballard, of Gates County, (N. C.) rose about the dawn of day, and after conversing a few minutes with her father, Mr. Robert Riddle, at whose house she was on a visit with her husband, stepped into a room where several of the family were sleeping, took a gun, left the house unnoticed, and in an instant the report was heard. The alarm drew the family to the door, within a few steps of which, her body was discovered weltering in blood. It is supposed that she applied her toe to the trigger, and put the muzzle of the gun close to her throat, the load having passed entirely through, which caused her death instantaneously.

A Felon's Impudence.—About six weeks ago, the store of Captain Kingsbury at New-York, was robbed of various articles of merchandise. Last week it was entered again in the night season, and on the back of a letter directed to Captain Kingsbury, the following message was written and left by the robber:—"The Devil's compliments to the captain, and informs him that he has taken nothing *this time* except a jug of brandy, two silver spoons, and a pair of silver candlesticks—but the next time, he will take the captain himself."

England & S. America.—In noticing the appointment by the British government, of Consuls to the new states of South America, the Liverpool Courier of the 1st ult. remarks:—"Humanity as to those countries themselves, a strict political justice, and proper respect for our commercial interests, impel and sanction the most prompt and decisive measures on our part. Whether they may ultimately involve us with France is another question. This is not improbable, should Spain be subdued, but we are to look now at what we owe ourselves. Let government pursue the plain straight forward path of doing what is right, and the nation will never be backward to rally round it, and meet the consequences."

A letter received at Charleston, mentions the arrival at Havana, of a Spanish brig from Malaga, which port she left on the 1st September, having on board a large number of Friars, sent off by Gen. Riego.—When they were landed at Havana, the boys hooted at them and pelted them with stones; nor could the populace be quieted until the strangers cried out, "Viva la Constitution!"—when they were allowed to proceed to their lodgings unmolested.

Mr. Beaumont, editor of the "Trifler," a paper published at Kingston, Jamaica, has been tried on an information for a libel on the Duke of Manchester, Governor of that island. The report of the trial exhibits as striking a proof of judicial arrogance as we have ever seen. The defendant in person concluded his defence, after a thousand interruptions, and was repeatedly cheered on his acquittal by the jury. The Judge and Attorney General were pelted with stones and brick-bats on their return from Court in their carriages.

NOVEL SUIT.—A writ was issued last week, (says the Galaxy,) against the managers of the Boston theatre, in favour of James Allen, Esq. to recover *one thousand dollars*, in consequence of his being deprived of a seat which he claimed in the theatre on Wednesday evening. Mr. Allen had purchased a ticket in Box No. 19, for Monday evening. Mr. Cooper not having arrived in proper season to perform as had been announced, several persons, and among the rest, Mr. Allen, saw fit to retain their tickets. On Tuesday and Wednesday, (according to the usage in such cases) the managers advertised, that the places taken for Monday night, and not occupied, would be retained for the persons who had taken them till 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and that all such places, not retaken by that time, would be sold to whoever might apply. Without availing himself of this notice, Mr. Allen claimed and took his place in No. 19 on Wednesday evening; considerable altercation occurred in consequence between him and the gentleman who had subsequently taken the box. At the end of the second act, they succeeded in excluding Mr. A. who appealed to one of the managers. He was told he might take a seat wherever he could find one vacant, but had no right to claim one which had been sold for that evening. Mr. A. not being satisfied, the manager directed the box-keeper to pay him back his dollar, which he took and departed. The suit above mentioned was instituted the next day.

Casualty.—We are told by the Greenfield Gazette, that Mr. Willard Bridges, a respectable young man in Deerfield, (Mass.) was killed on the 4th ult. in a most shocking manner. He was working at a machine constructed for teazling cloth, when by some means his foot was caught by the band, which passes over the principal perpendicular wheel, so that he could not extricate himself. In this situation he was carried round by the wheel several times, his head in each revolution being struck against the floor with such violence as to be heard a considerable distance, and to induce his wife to suppose she heard the report of a gun. It was some time before the machinery could be stopped, and then life had departed.—His head was literally bruised to a jelly.

Mr. Robert Miller, on his return from Kentucky to Centre County, Pa. was robbed on the 5th inst. near Blair's Gap, of the sum of $5,300, by two men dressed in blue clothes. We observe a reward of $500 offered in the Harrisburg Commonwealth, by Messrs. Valentine & Thomas, of Bellefonte, for the apprehension of the villains, or either of them, and the recovery of the money, which consisted of notes of the Bank United States, Virginia and Pennsylvania, and bills of $5 and $10 on the ... Bank of New-York.

TRUE MAGNANIMITY.—Just after Capt. Charles Morris left Portsmouth to take his seat at the Navy Board, to which he has been recently appointed, an article appeared in one of the Portsmouth papers and was copied into the National Intelligencer, in which, from a desire to exalt Capt. Morris, as it would seem, the merit of Com. Hull was rather underprized, in the action between the Constitution and the Guerriere. Upon seeing this article in the Intelligencer, Capt. Morris wrote the following letter to Messrs. Gales & Seaton; it is a noble exhibition of high-minded sentiment; and, as the editors of the Intelligencer justly observe, "however great the merit of Capt. Morris in the action referred to, it did not do him more honor as a man, than the promptitude and frankness with which he has now done justice to the character of Com. Hull."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1823.

To Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

Gentlemen:—While on my way to this place, I noticed a paragraph, taken from a Portsmouth paper of the 14th inst. (and which I find republished in your paper of the 22d inst.) that contains an undeserved compliment to myself, and detracts from the justly acquired fame of Commodore Hull, in the capture of the Guerriere by the Constitution.

As this paragraph, from its incorrectness, may affect, in the minds of some, the reputation of Commodore Hull, I beg leave to publicly disclaim any other merit, on that occasion, than is properly due an officer in the subordinate situation I then held; and with pleasure avail myself of this opportunity of stating that Com. Hull displayed, on that occasion, in a very eminent degree, all the requisites of a cool, brave and skilful commander, and that he is justly entitled to all the merit which the successful issue of the action can deserve. Your obedient servant. C. MORRIS.

The following calculation is by Mr. Degrand; and is well worthy the attention of every economist:

"Two Argand Lamps, which consume each a gill of Spermaceti Oil, being in all 2 cents worth of Sperm. Oil in an evening, spread as much light as twenty mould tallow Candles, (weighing five lbs.) would, and these candles would burn down one half in the course of the evening: which at the present low price of Candles, viz. 12 cts. per lb makes them cost 30 cents for the 2½ lb. consumed.

"Even if the tallow was given you, is it not doubtful whether it would not be cheaper to burn Sperm. Oil, than to pay for the wick and the manufacturing of the tallow candles.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, November 15, 1823.

A CARD.—DOCTOR ATLEE, Senior, finds it necessary thus publicly to notice, in order to allay the fears of his friends, and save himself the trouble of being frequently accosted in the street, or elsewhere, that the advertisement in Poulson's paper of his intended *Lecture* before the *Medical Society*, was not inserted by him, or with his knowledge. It is customary for one of the Senior members of that Society to lecture on some Medical subject, every night of meeting, and one of the *Committee* having called on me to know if I was prepared to lecture at the next meeting, and being answered in the affirmative, had the notice inserted, in pursuance of a rule of the society, and dated it in his own way—so that the offensive word "*Saturday*," is not chargable to the Doctor. This he hopes will suffice.

We have this day given copious details of the news received by late arrivals—they are of a nature highly interesting and important. The surrender of Cadiz, an event now confirmed beyond doubt, has entirely dispelled the hopes that have been entertained of the eventual success and triumph of liberal and enlightened principles. It remains to be seen to what length this system of usurpation and tyranny will now be carried—Emboldened by success, the army of the *Faith*, with the *Holy Alliance* at their head, will doubtless persevere in suppressing every remaining spark of liberty; and Spain, degraded into submission, with a foreign army of forty thousand men to watch over and compel her obedience, will operate as a powerful example against any further attempt at introducing a spirit of equality and independence. As it is we can but hope for the best; but the time will be far distant, we fear, before the philanthropist and patriot will be permitted to indulge a prospect so flattering to the best feelings of our nature, as that which lately presented itself, but which pusillanimity, bribery, treachery, and cowardice, have now lost to them forever.

Among our articles of foreign intelligence, it will be seen that Greece, aspiring, fearless Greece, is advancing rapidly to a state of independence and happiness; and that, though Spain may have disappointed the hopes of her friends, the Greeks are realizing the fondest expectations—and after a long, bloody and obstinate struggle, with little or no assistance, they have succeeded in opposing their Turkish tyrants, and are now about taking that exalted rank among the nations of the earth, which their bravery, integrity and sufferings in the cause of freedom, eminently entitle them to. We perceive the "*Christian Nations*," after looking on, if not with indifference, at least with a degree of tameness and acquiescence equally astonishing and culpable, have now, that victory is theirs, come to the determination of interfering in behalf of the Greeks. We could almost wish this "interference" might meet that reception its tardiness would seem to deserve—but war has been so long ravaging the territories of this interesting nation, and spreading its desolation and misery around, that every friend to humanity must fervently desire, that peace should be obtained as speedily, and, at the same time, as securely as possible, to afford an opportunity of recruiting her wasted and depopulated shores.

The fast sailing ship Minerva, captain Hagwell, arrived at New-York, on the 14th instant, from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 20th October, two days later than our last accounts—they contain nothing of importance. The Minerva has only been sixty-five days absent from port—She has made two voyages to Liverpool and back in the short period of 5 months and 17 days.

Two public spirited gentlemen have purchased the scite of Washington Hall in this city, which, it will be remembered, was destroyed by fire on the eve of St. Patrick's day, in March last. They have laudably determined to erect thereon, a building that will conduce to public convenience, by furnishing an exhibition and concert room, about 27 feet by 65. The repairs of the Mansion House Hotel adjacent are completed, and the establishment will be speedily opened as an hotel, with extensive accommodations.

The President of the United States returned to Washington city for his winter residence, on the 5th instant.

All the Secretaries of Departments and other principal officers of the government are at their posts, except Mr. Crawford, who is expected daily, he having, when last heard from, reached the seat of Mr. Madison.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, will meet at Harrisburg, on the first Tuesday of December, and John Andrew Shulze, Governor elect, will be installed into office on the Tuesday following.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The House of Assembly, have decided against an adjourned session, by a large majority.

It is generally understood that there is a considerable majority in the Assembly, in favour of reducing the legal interest of money to 6 per cent. and it is quite probable that an act for this purpose will pass both houses.

There is some talk of investing the School fund in the contemplated Canal through the State, from the Delaware to the Raritan; and of undertaking this enterprize at the risk of the State.

The application of the Salem Steam Mill and Banking Company, for further time to erect their Steam Mill, has been under discussion and occupied some time in the house during the last week. The principal opposers of the bill were Messrs Ewing, White and Elmer, who spoke at length upon the subject; Mr. Dayton from Salem, replied at length and with ability, to all the arguments urged against the bill. It finally passed, granting in part, the object of the petitioners, allowing one year additional time to erect the Steam Mill.

Office of the Federal Gazette,
BALTIMORE, Nov 13.

COLOMBIA—PORTO CABELLO.

By the arrival in this port of the Colombian brig of war EAGLE, after a tedious and boisterous passage from La Guayra, we learn that early in October the besieging army under General Paez, with Genl. Bermudez second in command, had made considerable progress in the attack upon Porto Cabello. The town and all the approaches had been taken. The Spanish garrison had been forced to retire to the fortress in the Island, upon which a battery of twenty four guns and two thirteen inch mortars played almost incessantly. On the 5th of October a division of two thousand men, under the command of Colonel Lyster, marched from Caraccas to reinforce the besieging army, and Captain Cotteral, of the Eagle, speaks of these troops in terms of the highest admiration as to their appearance and decipline.

Two sloops of war already blockaded the harbour of Porto Cabello, and a naval expedition, to attack the place by sea, was fitting out at La Guayra and Cumana. The ship which had arrived from Holland, is to lead in the expedition—She is a fine ship, one of those built by Napoleon, and carries sixty guns.

Lieut Col. the Hon. Leicester Stanhope, has left London for the Morea, to tender his services to the Greeks. It is stated that several others would soon follow this gentleman in his meritorous expedition.

The Burlington (Vermont) Sentinel, of Friday last, announces the arrival at that "port," among a number of other vessels, of the sloop Gleaner, from Troy, with a cargo of merchandize. Passengers, a gentleman and lady of that town, who left Liverpool on the 8th of September, and have performed the whole distance of their journey by means of a *water communication!*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO GOODACRE

Hail, son of Science! long inur'd
To tour aloft, from world to world,
Amid the starry sky,
Thy flight I view with sweet surprise,
And on thy pinions fain would rise,
'Till taught like thee to fly.

Then, thro' the boundless fields of space,
Where worlds unnumber'd roll apace,
And blazing comets shine,
Like thee, with awe profound I'll view,
The wonders of the ethereal blue,
And own their source divine. B.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THINGS AS THEY *SHOULD* BE.—No. II.

The treatment of *strangers* by our citizens, is exemplary. Even our boys are careful on every occasion to vie with the youth of Sparta. No crowding nor thronging after them is noticed, and they had rather lose the use of their tongues, than use abusive language, even to a TURK. This praiseworthy deference to strangers is greatly owing to the unremitted labours of our Societies for the suppression of vice and immorality, and to the *proverbial* vigilance of our officers of police, who bring to condign punishment all offenders against the sacred laws of hospitality, without respect to persons: not to mention the care of parents generally to instil into the minds of children, the heavenly doctrine of doing unto all men as we would they should do unto us.

The *Legislature* of our state, it is supposed, in order effectually to put down the small remains of dishonesty still perceptible amongst us, contemplate repealing, at their next session, the BANKRUPT LAW, thus enabling the community to live on their earnings. It is rumoured also that they intend to disqualify for holding any office of *honor or profit*, any *magistrate* who shall fraudulently take the benefit of the present Act of Insolvency. OBSERVER.

COMMUNICATION.

"*The Spy; or, the Victim of Fidelity.*"

On Wednesday evening next, a new Drama, never performed, entitled, "The Spy; or the Victim of Fidelity," and written by a gentleman of this city, will be produced at the City Theatre. The Melo Drama is founded on the popular novel of the "Spy," and is totally different in plot and incident, (as we understand,) to the one that has been performed by the name of the "Spy, or, a tale of the Neutral Ground"—being so, we hope a generous public, will not be backward in discovering whether or not it has the same claim to attention.

The evening's entertainment, and positively the last night of the company's performance, prior to their departure for Harrisburg, are for the benefit of Mr. King, a gentleman of erudition and talents. T.

Lines of uncommon beauty, from the Literary Gazette.

TO———

'Tis all too true—that faded cheek,
That sunken eye,
Those accents tremulous and weak,
That tear, that sigh,—
With idle hope I've watch'd thy brow
From day to day;—
'Tis vain—a little while, and thou
Wilt pass away!

Nay, dear one! cease that soothing look,
That soothing tone,
Thou dost not think that I could brook
To be alone.
Thou wilt not say that I could bear
On this dear spot
To seek thy footstep every where,
And find it not!

The Sun will shine as bright above
In other days;
The Moon we used to watch and love,
Still win my gaze;
The flowers, that shar'd our gentlest care,
May still bloom on,
Our bird pour forth its song; but where
Wilt *thou* be gone?

Mine eyes must close, where can they seek
For aught so dear?
My lips be mute—why *should* I speak?
Thou wilt not hear!
So, dearest! cease that soothing look,
That soothing tone;
Thou dost not think that I could brook
To be alone!

DRAMATIC.

The Circus will close for the season in a few nights; arrangements have been making for the reception of the company at Boston, where it is expected they will open at the City Theatre, on the second week in December next. As manager of the establishment, while in Philadelphia, Mr. Cowell has acquitted himself to general satisfaction; and we are confident the public will not soon lose sight of the merits of an actor who in the discharge of his vocation has contributed so largely to their amusements.

The operatic department of the theatre at New-York, has received a great acquisition in the arrival of Mr. Pearman, a singer of considerable celebrity from the Theatres in London. He ranks higher than Phillipps, and his songs are said to be delivered with superior effect. At the Park theatre, on Tuesday evening last, the character of Richard III. was sustained by Mr Hilson the comedian, after which he performed Jobson in the farce of the Devil to Pay. The African theatre in New-York, which is now open, is said to be crowded almost every night.

At Baltimore, on the same evening as above, Mr. H. Wallack performed Benedict in the comedy of Much ado about Nothing, which, with the farce of the Two Pages of Frederick the Great, he had selected for his benefit. After the play, he gave imitations of Messrs. Kemble, Kean, Booth, Mathews, and J. Wallack. The theatre closes on the 19th. M. Villalave and company are exhibiting their astonishing feats at the Circus in Baltimore.

Mr. Cooper received a very liberal benefit at the Boston theatre on Monday evening last. The performances were the tragedy of Virginius, and the Tale of Mystery, with the Recitation of Alexander's Feast by Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Barrim, the author of Damon & Pythias, has a tragedy prepared for the stage.

Mr. Conway, a celebrated comedian, we learn, is on the eve of leaving England for America.

The London Magazine, for September, describing the performances of Mathews, the comedian, at one of the London theatres, observes—

"The only benefit we have yet gained by Mathews' *trip to America* is, that he has been forced into the drama, the legitimate drama,—and to the taste of the Yankees, do we owe one of the best pieces of acting on the stage, we mean *Morbleu* in Monsieur Tonson."

MARRIED,

On the 6th inst. at New-York, by the Rev. Mr. Brushnell, Mr. JOHN BOYD, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNE CADMUS, of that city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, Mr. JOHN HANSON, Merchant, to Miss CATHARINE L. daughter of Mr. HUGH COOPER, Merchant, all of this city.

On the 6th inst. at Wilmington, Del. by the Rev. J. Potts, Mr. BARNEY HARRIS, jun. to Miss MARY ANN SHAKSPEARE.

On Thursday, the 6th inst. at Fairview, near Allentown, N. J. by the Rev. Mr. Perkins, Mr. CRAYTON L. RIDGWAY, of Springfield, to SARAH, daughter of Mr. Daniel Cornwell, all of the above state.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. CHRISTIAN HINES, to Mrs. HANNAH BATTY, both of Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

On the evening of the 25th ult. at Mount-Holly, New-Jersey, Mr. GILBERT WHITALL, to Miss RACHEL NEWBOLD.

DIED,

On Thursday evening last, in the 54th year of his age, Mr. CARPENTER LOWNDSBURRY, Shipwright, of the N. L. His friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late dwelling, in Front near Laurel street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock. The Shipwrights are particularly invited to attend.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. FRANCES HESS, wife of Peter Hess, aged 65, after a severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude.

On the 11th inst. Mrs. CHARLOTTE HOGAN, consort of the late David Hogan.

On Tuesday morning after a short illness, Mr. JACOB EISENBURY, aged 34.

On Thursday morning, of a pulmonary complaint, JAMES LIVEZLY, aged 26.

On Thursday afternoon, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ANN TAYLOR, aged 69.

On Friday morning, after a short illness, Mr. NICHOLAS GILL.

On Thursday evening, the 13th inst. Mr. PETER REED.

Departed this life yesterday, Mr. WILLIAM JARDEN, aged 46.

At Natchez, on the 14th ult. Mr CHARLES CARRE, formerly of this city, aged 77.

On Sunday last, in this city, Mr. JOHN STUART, a native of Monaghan county, Ireland.

On the 29th ult. in Delaware county, THADDEUS BROWN, formerly of this city.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	45	36	81
In New-York,	36	28	64
In Baltimore,	17	14	31

Letter Bags at the Coffee House.

Ship Alexander, Baldwin....Liverpool, Nov. 20
Ship Ralston, Bowen........Liverpool, Nov. 16
Ship Ellen, Miner..........................Jamaica
Ship Columbia, Kurtz.....................Gibraltar
Juno, ——,.......................Havre, Nov. 20
Pocohontas, Grover,...........................Havana

☞ By Divine permission, the REV. MR. KENNEDY, of the Philadelphia Presbytery, will preach to-morrow morning and afternoon, at the fifth Presbyterian Church, Locust st. above Eighth street, at the usual hours of commencing public worship.

A stated meeting of the Humane Fire Company will take place on Monday evening next, the 17th inst. at 7 o'clock, at the usual place.
JOHN COPE, Sec'ry.
Engineers meet at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the same day, at the Engine house. nov 15

Marine Intelligence.

[Collected weekly for the Saturday Evening Post.]

FOREIGN ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8. Brig Charley, Smith, from Amsterdam, ...
Schr. Nancy, Griffing, from Bermuda, ...
... James Monroe, Hall, from Halifax, ...
10th, Packet ship Dido, Bliss, from Liverpool, ...
Schr. Laurie, Mayer, from St. Croix, ...
—— Amanda Malvina, Cox, from ...
—— Dauntless, Ladd, from Matanzas, ...
11th, Ship America, Eldridge, from St. Ubes, ...
Barque, Budget, Henny, fr. Bordeaux, ...
brig American, Neal, fr. Buenos Ayres, ...
—— Emeline, Doordy, from Trieste, 70 days ...
—— Fanny, Hitchins, from Laguira, ...
—— Feliciana, Brown, from Gibraltar, ...
12th, brig Mechanic, Correy, Campeachy, ...
Schr. Emeline, Wheaton, Havana, 17 days, ...
14th Brig Margaret, Barkleson, Matanzas, ...
Schr. Sisters, Jackson, from Nevis, ...
—— James Burrill, Hall, from Providence, ...
15th, Packet Ship Tuscarora, Serrill, from Liverpool, ...
Ship James M., Robinson, from Marseilles, ...

CLEARANCES.

Nov. 9. brig Elizabeth Ann, Brooks, for Buenos Ayres, ...
—— Philadelphia, Barnes, for Havana.
Schr. Eagle, King, for Antigua.
12th. Brig Borrell, Pastorius, for Trinidad.
13th. Schr. Washington, Decker, for Bermuda.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.
No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit.
A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.
Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.
COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

Circus.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 15.
MR DINNEFORD'S BENEFIT.

The entertainments will commence with the Grand Entree with a magnificent display of beautiful Horses.
Horsemanship by Mr. Yeaman, in which he will introduce the Peasant's Frolic.
Horsemanship on two Horses, by Mr. Blyth.
Horsemanship by Mr. Hunter, who will ride without saddle or bridle, the horse at full speed. He will perform a great variety of feats of agility, never attempted by any performer but himself, and conclude with the Drunken Hussar.
Mr. Brenan will, for the first time here, sing the favorite song of the Last Bugle.
The evening's Entertainments to conclude with the Grand Melo Drama, of
THE FORTY THIEVES—WITH ... REAL HORSES.

Dramatic Performances.

WASHINGTON MUSEUM. The Proprietor of the Museum has reengaged the Company for six nights only, when the Performances will close, as the Company are engaged by Warren & Wood, for the New-Theatre.
In addition to the Museum, Visitors will be entertained with VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, RECITATIONS and FEATS OF ACTIVITY, (every evening) commencing at 6 o'clock, after which will be presented, on
Monday——OF AGE TO-MORROW.
Tuesday——THE SPOIL'D CHILD.
Wednesday——'TIS ALL A FARCE.
Thursday——NO SONG, NO SUPPER.
Friday——THE RIVAL SOLDIERS.
Saturday——THE SULTAN.
Admittance 25 Cents—Children 12½ Cents. nov 15—6t

BAKER'S
Exchange and Intelligence Office,
FRANKLIN COURT,
Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Farmers, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestics, WET NURSES, &c.
FOR SALE, a *Black Girl*, 11 years old and 17 to serve—do. 11 and 7—do. 10 and 8—do. 16 and 5—do. 10 and 12, from the country—a *Black Boy* 16 and 6—do. 11 & 1—do. 11 & 5.
TO BIND, a number of white and coloured Boys and Girls of different ages.
PROPERTY to *Sell* or *Let*, entered gratis.
Families provided with *Domestics*, with good recommendations. nov 15—6t

LAND OFFICE,

NO. 7, North Sixth, five doors above Market-street—west side.—For the purchase and sale of Real Estate. Instruments of Writing carefully drawn, Money procured on security, Ground-rents, Mortgages, Stocks, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, and Promissory Notes bought and sold; Int. Ledger accounts adjusted; Mechanic's claims, Bills of Sale, Bail Bonds, and Insolvent Debtors' Petitions correctly drawn; Books Posted, Partnership concerns settled, Accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. adjusted.
N. B. A register of Real Estate is kept in which are inserted a variety of property for sale or exchange.
Several sums of Money to loan on Mortgage, on security in the city or county. CHARLES P. LISLE,
nov 15—3m Scrivener and Agent.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND OTHERS.

THE proprietor of the Philadelphia Intelligence Office (No. 7, North Sixth, a few doors above Market-street,) respectfully acquaints heads of families and others, that they can be always supplied with Domestics, of any description, and of good characters, by leaving word at the above office, when strict attention shall be paid to have them furnished. A Book is kept at the said office, where Houses, parts of Houses, rooms furnished or unfurnished, that are to let, with Boarding houses, and every other requisite for the comfortable accommodation of travellers and strangers are registered gratis. Those in want of such situations will find a short and easy method of suiting themselves on application as above. Wanted, Boys and Girls to bind. nov 15—3m

HIGH PRIZES ALL UNDRAWN.

THE public are respectfully informed that in the Pennsylvania State Lottery, Third Class, G. W. Waite, Manager, there are 13 drawings over, and no prize yet of not higher than two hundred Dollars!!! Surely now is the proper time to purchase the rich Capitals contained in this splendid Lottery. Tickets will be advanced to Ten Dollars in a few days.
We will now exhibit to you the prizes yet to be drawn. The 11th drawing takes place on Tuesday, 25th instant, and only a few more drawings. Behold the glittering Prizes!

$200	$200	2 of	$6,000	$100	$100
200	200	2	$2,000	100	100
200	200			100	100
200	200	2	$1,500	100	100
200	200	4	$1,000	100	100
				100	100

Besides numerous Prizes of 50, and smaller sums.
Whole Tickets only 8 00 | Quarters 2 00
Halves 4 00 | Eighths 1 00
For the above Rich Prizes, apply immediately at
"*TEMPLE OF FORTUNE*"
WAITE'S
FORTUNATE OFFICE,
S. W. corner of Third & Chesnut streets.
nov 15—1t

AFTER TO DAY

TICKETS in Seventh Class, new series Union Canal Lottery, will be advanced to Seven Dollars each, shares in proportion. Persons disposed to adventure in this Lottery would do well to apply this day for Tickets and save the advance.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.
SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.
A. M'INTIRE, MANAGER.
SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars is	10,000
1	——	5,000	——	5,000
2	——	2,603	——	5,206
6	——	1,000	——	6,000
10	——	500	——	5,000
39	——	100	——	3,900
39	——	50	——	1,950
78	——	25	——	1,950
429	——	12	——	5,148
4446	——	6	——	26,676

3051 Prizes Dollars 70920
9150 Blanks.

Orders (post paid) enclosing the cash, for a package, or for a single ticket or share, will meet with as prompt attention as a personal application, if addressed to
PRATT & DAVIS'
Lucky Philadelphia Lottery Office, 62 Chesnut street, between 2d and 3d streets. nov 15—1t

Monday, 24th Instant.

NEW Theatre, Chesnut Street. Tickets of free admission for the season, commencing on Monday, 24th inst. For sale by PRATT & DAVIS,
At the Philadelphia Lottery Office, 62, Chesnut street,
nov 15—tf between Second and Third streets.

JACOB DURFF,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand, an assortment of STOVES, of various patterns, of the best quality, which will be sold low. Also, GRATES and STOVES, for burning Lehigh Coal, on an improved plan.
N. B. Smithing & Sheet Iron Work done at the shortest notice.
No. 61 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ... Philadelphia.

THE OLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all the zest."

AND THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

FASHIONABLE HATS.

"I like these here," a dashing dandy said,
(A fogle hat he had upon his head.)
"Above the pate no vacancy is there
To shield the wintry blast, or sultry air;
The rim so large, keeps off the rain with ease;
May he be blest who first made hats like these!"

"I understand," cried out a person near,
"Large rims you think hide bald, an ass's ear;
And a tenancy must be about
Your pate, you like it not to be without;
The reason's plain, (the wag here gave a grin)
Of a donkey you have enough within." F.

An article in a late British paper, headed "An American Somnambulist," quotes the following, copied in a post office of one of the Southern states, and challenges "any man to produce a greater curiosity of the kind in any language."

"Mr. M. F. Emory, Alabama—Greene county. I am not sure if in Greene county—it is French settlement, and not far from Tuscaloosa and Matthew Gage, I believe; and not far from Dr. Wyllis Tage, I expect."

This is pleasant enough, but we have seen several curiosities of the kind not less so. The day before yesterday we received, from a Northern state, a small pamphlet, under envelope, with the proper superscription, which we shall proceed to transcribe, suppressing only the name and residence of the writer.

"To the Editor of the National Gazette, Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania—This with care and speede, and to the care of the Post Master and Divine Providence. This here package containes one Little Hymne Book Composed by the Will of God for the use of a Congression of people, called Quakers, by——, the author, who lives in ——. I hope that all the post master will let this go free to the Editor of the National Gazette Philadelphia, for I would pay the postage if I had any money, and so may the grace of God be with you all. Amen."

An estimable lawyer, of our acquaintance, in this city, received a letter some time ago from an old Irish Catholic priest in a neighboring state, of which the following is an extract:

"To my dear Counsel——that lives in the street of Philadelphia that I don't know the name of, but I believe it's opposite to the Quaker meeting."

By the Quaker meeting, the worthy Hibernian meant the Friend's alms house.—*Nat. Gaz.*

It is a curious fact, that in Seneca's Medea, the chorus distinctly predicts the discovery of America, which took place 1400 years after that drama was written. In the passage here alluded to, it is said, "A new Typhys, a son of earth, will, in ages to come, discover remote regions towards the West, and Thule will no longer be the extremity of the Universe."

THE GOTHS AND HUNS.

The terrific honors which these ferocious nations paid to their deceased monarchs are recorded in history, by the interment of Attila, king of the Huns; and Alaric, king of the Goths. Attila died in 453, and was buried in the midst of a large champaign, in a coffin in which was one of gold, another of silver, and a third of iron. With the body were interred all the spoils of the enemy, harness embroidered with gold, and studded with jewels; rich silks, and whatever they had taken most precious in the palaces of the kings they had pillaged, and that the place of his interment might forever remain concealed, the Huns deprived of life all that assisted at his burial! The Goths had done nearly the same for Alaric, in 410, at Cosenza, a town in Calabria. They turned aside the river Visenzio, and having formed a grave in the midst of its bed where its course was most rapid, they interred this king with prodigious accumulation of riches. After having caused the river to resume its natural course, they murdered, without exception, all those who had been concerned in digging this singular grave.

FROM BOWDEN'S TRAVELS TO THE NORTH CAPE.

The pollen or Greenland falcon, called in Norwegian *raud*, breeds here (Carl or) in great numbers. The manner of catching them is curious; being in season of small dogs trained to the sport. The eyries are very together in prodigious numbers in the deep holes and the clefts of the higher rocks, one of these dogs is sent in, which seizes the first by its wing. This to prevent its being carried down, lays hold with its strong beak of the bird next to it, which in like manner seizes its neighbor; and the dog continuing to draw them out, an extraordinary string of these birds falls into the hands of the fowler. They are taken for their feathers, which are valuable.

Potatoes—The following singular statement is given as a fact in L. mission paper.—Early Potatoes may be produced in great quantities by re-setting the plants, after taking off the tops and large ones. A gentleman at Dominica has replanted the same six different times this season without any additional manure; and instead of falling off in quantity, he gets a larger crop of roots on every running, than the first or second. He plants have on them three distinct crops; and he supposes they may continue to vegetate and germinate until they are stopped by the frost. By this means he has a new crop every eight days, and has had for six weeks past.

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber having made large additions to his Fancy Stock, offers for sale an extensive and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

At such reduced prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction, among which are the following:

Table, Dessert and Carving Knives and Forks, Pen, Pocket, Penknives, and Razor Blade Knives, Pruning, Cast Steel Butcher and other Knives, Enslaved steel sickles, Scissors, and Shears; Buttons, Iron Gimlets, Table and Tea Spoons; Chest, Cupboard, Pad Lock and Till Locks; Screws, Mortise and Chest Locks; Screws and Tin Plate Screw Drivers, Weights and Scales, Hand and Cast Bell Hinges, Commodes, Hinges, and Clock Cord, Sponges, Oil, & Metal Cast and Vise Screws, Nails, Nails and Bright Chain Lines, Brass & Iron Candlesticks and Snuffers assorted, Steelyards, Drawing Knives & Screw Augers, Wood and Bed Screws, Saws & Saw Mounts, Brass & Bells, Chisels, Gouges & Files, Patent Cradle Manufacturer's Scythes, Hill, Cradle Cut, Hand Pumps, and Bush nails, Marshall's Gunsmith Oil, English Shoot, Country Millstones C. S. and American Blue and Scott, Needle, Vises, Hole & Dog's, Sad Irons & Stands, Spring Pins & Trace Chains—Turkey and Ass Oil, Wood, "Shoemaker's" Hammers, Pincers & Awl Blades, Steel Tea Trays, Iron & Brass Wire, Glass, Glass Locks and Plates, Patent Composition Hones, Bread Knife & Bow Spring, Pen Shavers and Penknives, Tomahawks, Axes, Mattocks and Hoes, Copper & Iron Tea Kettles, Shovels and Tongs, Pewter and Common Cutlery Goods, Box and Patent Coffee Mills—Also, a complete assortment of Cut and Wrought NAILS, TACKS & SPIKES, Also, 10 tons Grindstones, 4 Cases Patent Glass Inkstands, and an assortment of Iron PLANES. Persons desirous of purchasing are respectfully invited to call at

WILLIAM DUNCAN,
No. 41, Market Street, Philadelphia.

oct. 16—tf

MALT.

THE Commissioners of the above district are authorized to call at the subscriber's MALT HOUSE, Power Street, before Walnut, where they will be supplied with MALT of the best quality, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Malt made for Brewers at 12 Cents per bushel.

aug. 1—12. ABRAHAM CALLARD.

CHARLES B. REES,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER, has removed to No. 206, VINE STREET, third door above Chestnut street, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends and the public in general, assuring them that no pains shall be wanting on his part to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He also continues the Boot and Shoe Business at his old stand, No. 1, Cherry Street, where he will be happy to see his friends and customers, and will make shoes of equal quality with those made by any other person, and on as reasonable terms as any other person in the city.

Boots, 10—tf

VALUABLE FARM.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Orphan's Court, will be sold at Philadelphia, for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1821, will be exposed to PUBLIC VENDUE, on *Thursday*, the 15th of *November*, *next*, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Premises, the following described

REAL ESTATE,

Late the property of David George, dec'd. and, viz.

All that certain Messuage, Plantation and tract of Land, situate in Bristol Township, in the County of Philadelphia, bounded on the South and West by the Limekiln Road leading from the York Turnpike to Frankford's Mills, on the North by land of Jonathan Wentz, on the East by lands of Dr. George De Benneville, Allen Wilson, Esq. John Metz, and others—Containing NINETY ONE ACRES and two Perches, being part of a tract of Land granted by Nathan Spencer, by indenture bearing date the 18th of January, A. D. 1814, to Benjamin Lehman and James S. Spencer in fee.

By the Court,

NATHAN B. POTTS, *Clerk, O. C.*
LEMUEL GEORGE, } Adm'rs.
CHARLES GEORGE, }

N. B. The improvements on the above described property consist of a two story stone Dwelling House, a stone Barn, Spring House, Waggon House and Malt House—there is an excellent Apple Orchard, with a variety of other Fruit Trees, a good Meadow, and the Arable Lands in a good state of cultivation, and under good Fence.

For the accommodation of Purchasers, the property will be divided, allowing 31 Acres, including the Orchard, Meadow, and a suitable proportion of the Arable Land to go with the building—the remainder will be laid off in Four Lots of 15 Acres each, fronting on the Limekiln Road, and eligibly situated for building, &c.

Persons wishing to view the Premises, will please apply to Mr. John Major, residing thereon, or to William George, Germantown.—Terms at Sale.

Philadelphia, November 31, 1821. nov 1—2t

CHEAP FURS, &c.

W. G. CREASE, (No. 41, south Third street,) being about declining the Fur business, offers for sale, at very reduced prices, all his stock of Furs, consisting of a great variety of Ladies' Coat Trimmings, ladies' and children's Chinchilla and other kinds of Fur Caps—Gentlemen's and boys' Seal Skin and Sable Caps, Fur Gloves and Socks, suitable for the fall and winter seasons.

Also, a handsome assortment of ladies' Black and Fancy Feathers, Military Feathers, &c. &c.

The above will be sold in large or small quantities to accommodate purchasers, at the most reasonable prices. oct 4—2m*

J. S. RUSSELL,
No. 68,
Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

ALSO,

Genuine Spermaceti Oil & Candles,

Warranted of the first quality; 1 of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by the subscriber at the Oil Cloth Store, Fifth street, near Chestnut street. Any person who has tried one of these Lamps is fully satisfied with the use of them, and the money will be refunded, provided the Lamps are not improved. nov. 1—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	10,000	Dollars is	10,000		
1 —	5,000		5,000		
2 —	2,563		5,126		
4 —	1,000		4,000		
10 —	500		5,000	120 —	60,000
10 —	300		3,000	1440 —	6

3,951 Prizes—9,119 Blanks—14,400 Tickets—70,000 Dollars.

Price of Tickets 6 Dollars, but will soon advance.

Capital Prizes, as in form Classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127 Chesnut street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office, and the United States' Bank

Where have recently been sold 2 prizes of 5000 Dollars—4 of 2000—1 of 15,000—1 of 10,000—1 of 7,500—1 of 5,000—4 of 2,000—and an immense number of 1000, 500, &c.; which must be conclusive proof that the residence of the Goddess, Fortune, (alias the Home of Success) is at No. 127 Chesnut Street.

CASH always paid for all Prizes sent at this office, as soon as drawn. Orders post paid thankfully received, and promptly attended to. Clubs dealt with on the most favorable terms. The original Red Store Tickets, sold at the above office, will be deposited in the hands of the Manager for the security of the purchaser. oct. 16—tf

ENNION WILLIAMS'S

HIGHLY IMPROVED COMMERCIAL TABLES of Interest and commission, Cubic Measurement, Tables of Weights, Measures and Coins, foreign and domestic, containing more than two millions and six hundred thousand computations; just published in a neat volume, by Richards Johnson, Bookseller & stationer, in Philadelphia. The Interest is at 5, 6, 7, and 8 per cent on 1 to $10,000, for one year to three years and for one day to twenty-nine days; also, for the convenience of Bank computation, for 74, 64, 94 and 124 days. The Subscription price is three dollars per copy. This work is considered of superior merit, and as such is recommended by very respectable persons, who are competent Judges of the performance; to wit, Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, Merchants, Brokers and Attorneys. Copies are subscribed for by all the Presidents of the Banks in Philadelphia, Camden and Germantown, also for Banks in New-York, Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Norfolk and Richmond; which are all the Banks to which application has yet been made for subscriptions.

This Work contains Sixteen Tables with explanatory directions for the application of them; among them is a new condensed and useful Table of Squares & Cubes for ascertaining the Contents of Packages, Hogsheads and other Cubes, from three Cubic Inches to one hundred and thirty-one Cubic Feet. One of the Tables shows the Interest on one to one hundred Cents, and another contains Compound Interest from one to fifty Years. June 5th, 1821—tf

NEW BOOKS

JUST received and for sale at about half the customary prices, at No. 71 Market street, near Second street, viz. Sixty or in octavo and tome, British Eloquence, Chapman's Select Speeches, Comly's Grammar, Wesley's Novels, complete sets; assorted vols of do. bound and in boards, Lis Cat's Journal, Comly's Spelling Book, Easy Anecdotes, No Fiction, Brownie of Bodsbeck, Lights and Shades of Scottish Life, Walter Scott's works, Book of Common Prayer, Johnson's Lives of the Poets, Life of Washington, English Reader, Silman's Travels, Addison's works, Cowper's Poems, Arabian Nights, Elegant Extracts, Blair's Lectures, History of Pennsylvania, Hermit in London, Family Tour, Sacred Dialogues, Treasure of Health, Sinagaud Original Poems, Gray's Fables, Junius's Letters, Moore's Melodies, Barlow's Poems, Lady of the Lake, with a variety of other works sept. 30—tf

TOOTH ACHE

Cured in a minute, easily and without Pain, even where all the usual operations have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can fill the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 75 cents.

MILFORD'S ANODYNE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the Beth when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted to be efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 107, South Fifth, near Spruce street. oct. 6—tf

City Property and Ground Rents.

THE Subscribers keep a Register expressly for entering City Property and Ground Rents, gratis. Persons having City Property and Ground Rents for Sale, find it to their interest to apply to

WEAVER & WILTBOHN,
Brokers and Land Agents, No. 149, Walnut st.
nov 1—tf

Jane Donaldson, *Corset Maker,*

No. 60 DOCK STREET, begs to call the attention of the ladies to her assortment of the most Fashionable and approved patterns, and STYLE LOWER than any other Corset offered for Sale.

Ladies having the measure of their corsets made up, and those who are in the habit of making their own, may have them cut out for 25 cents per pair. A like allowance will be made to Country Merchants. Every description of Corsets taken in exchange—A few apprentices wanted; a few will be received. oct. 11—tf

W. WILLESS STRATTON,

INFORMS his friends that he continues to Teach the various dances practised at an English Boarding school, at No. 112 DOCK STREET, where he respectfully solicits their patronage. Terms moderate. oct 6—tf

Steam Engines, Machinery, &c.

THE Subscriber informs persons at a distance, that he will furnish Steam Engines, of the best workmanship, and warranted for any length of time, at the following REDUCED prices, viz. two horse power, 1000 dollars; 3 do. 1500; 10 do. 2000, 16 do. 2500, and other power in proportion.—He is also prepared for Boring, Turning of heavy rollers, and in wood, brass and iron, millwright work, forging, and making of patterns, and machinery of every description with despatch, and on reasonable terms.

Philad. July 12, 1821—6m THOS. HOLLOWAY.

BIRDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE and elegant assortment of Canary Birds, Mocking Birds, and Red Birds, for sale at No. 172, Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street.—Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons. oct. 24—ly

JOSEPH RAKESTRAW,

NO. 256 North Third street, proposes re publishing the following select interesting Works, viz. THE CHRISTIAN QUAKER, and his Divine Testimony stated and vindicated: treating of the Divine Light or Principle of God in Man, as sufficient for Salvation, with an Explanation of the Atonement, &c. by *William Penn* and *George Whitehead*.

THE SANDY FOUNDATION SHAKEN; refuting from scripture the vulgar doctrine of Satisfaction, Imputative Righteousness, and the Trinity, or God subsisting in three distinct and separate persons, and Innocency with her open face, wherein the Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ is fully asserted—by *William Penn*.

THE LIGHT AND LIFE OF CHRIST WITHIN—by *George Whitehead*.

The whole will be comprised in one volume Octavo, of about 500 pages; to be printed on fine paper and good type, and be delivered to subscribers at $1 50 in boards, or $1 87½ bound in leather. If sufficient encouragement should be given, the work will be put to press without delay. Any person obtaining ten subscribers, shall have one copy gratis. 10 mo 11—4t

CHEAP TRAVELLING.

Only $2 50 for a passage to New York, in the Old Columbia Line, and only 30 miles land carriage—via BORDENTOWN and ARNOT

Leaves the upper or north side of Market street wharf, every day, (Sundays) excepted, at 12 o'clock, and arrives in New York by Steam Boat William Penn, Capt Myers, at 9 o'clock next morning—fare only Two Dollars Fifty Cents.

Through in one Day.

N. B. On Sunday the above line will leave the same wharf at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in New York at 7 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, by Steam Boat William Penn. Fare through FOUR DOLLARS. For seats apply at the Old Established Coach and Steam Boat Office, No 13, Market Street, or of the Captain on board the Boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.
aug. 9—tf

P. CANFIELD

RETURNS his sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the munificent patronage he has received in the sixth Chapter of the Union Canal Lottery, and respectfully solicits a continuance of it in the following truly popular scheme, to be drawn early in January, causing or none of the sales of tickets will warrant it.—Those who purchase a ticket, share or a package therein, will contribute something towards the promotion of the very important object for which these lotteries were granted, as well as be liable to receive a great and very acceptable reward.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

A. M'INTYRE MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	10,000	is	10,000	10 Prizes of	100		3,000
1 —	5,000		5,000	10 —	50		1,000
2 —	2,563		5,126	78 —	25		1,950
4 —	1,000		4,000	120 —	12		1,440
10 —	500		5,000	4440 —	6		26,640

3,951 Prizes—9,119 Blanks—14,400 Tickets—70,000 Dollars.

Price of Tickets 6 Dollars, but will soon advance.

Capital Prizes, as in form Classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127 Chesnut street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office, and the United States' Bank

Where have recently been sold 2 prizes of 5000 Dollars—4 of 2000—1 of 15,000—1 of 10,000—1 of 7,500—1 of 5,000—4 of 2,000—and an immense number of 1000, 500, &c.; which must be conclusive proof that the residence of the Goddess, Fortune (alias the Home of Success) is at No. 127 Chesnut Street.

CASH always paid for all Prizes sent at this office, as soon as drawn. Orders post paid thankfully received, and promptly attended to. Clubs dealt with on the most favorable terms. The original Red Store Tickets, sold at the above office, will be deposited in the hands of the Manager for the security of the purchaser. oct. 16—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	10,000	Dollars is	10,000
1 —	5,000		5,000
2 —	2,563		5,126
4 —	1,000		4,000
10 —	500		5,000
30 —	300		9,000
50 —	200		10,000
59 —	50		2,950
75 —	25		1,875
420 —	12		5,040
4440 —	6		26,640

Any of the above Splendid Capitals may be had at

P. J. DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange office,

N. W. corner of Chesnut & Third street

Where tickets in the greatest variety of numbers may be had at $6 and shares in proportion.

Every information respecting the lotteries of the south given gratis. oct 25—tf

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to equal every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in cases of confirmed consumption have it been used by many, with the most surprising success. If testimonies from persons of the highest respectability, of the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is not used. Sixty-five cents of Cents. Certificates from the state of health of persons, the most of deep, are sent free of charge, if every description of cases that may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which she very shortly received great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th 1819. JOHN E. JENKINS

Affirmed before me this 20th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the affected when this may come, I ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing to me. I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by using a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, Wife of Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12 mo. 19th, 1819.

This to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1818, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, restored my strength, and restored me to my former health. I can with the greatest confidence recommend the use of that or any other medicine as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.

These drops generally give ease to most cases of coughs, colds, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE SMITH and PEARSOLL and T. W. DIOTT.

May 10—1y

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Bell Window, Sash Door and Frame—Also, 100 Loads of the first quality RED BANK SAND. Apply at MICHAEL PEPPER'S,

No. 212, Catherine street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

N. B. A complete set of Jack-screws to hire. nov 8—2t

FANCY CHAIRS—*At Reduced Prices.*

THE Subscriber, (a Fancy Chair maker) having been for some time past actively employed in establishing himself, so as to furnish the above articles of furniture in the very best manner, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that they can be supplied at his Warehouse, No. 212 North Third Street, second door below Green street, with FANCY CHAIRS of the most approved and fashionable patterns, which will be warranted equal to any in the city, and furnished low for cash.

sept. 8—tf CHARLES W. JAMES.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

JONES & HARRISON, Doors and Screwers No. 103 Arch STREET, four doors above Fifth, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, in general, that they will continue to Dye, Scourge, and Refinish English, Dutch, French and Italian Goods, of every description; and they hope, by strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

*** Hangings taken in charge, and so preserve the colors. Gentlemen's Clothes, cut or dry scoured, and pressed on improved principles. Indian Chintz, Marseilles Quilts, &c. dyed to any pattern, or changed, at R. Jackson's, No. 1, Chestnut, at the lowest rates. nov 8—tf

NAVIGATION,

Lunar Observations, and the Use of the

SEXTANT AND QUADRANT,

TOGETHER with the mode of ascertaining their Errors, ascertaining the Longitude by Chronometer, and noting them with actual practice, the common rules, taught by THOMAS ARNOLD, No. 293, *South Front Street.*

Six doors below South street.

T. A. feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has experienced, and solicits a continuation of the public favour. He confidently trusts, that thirty years experience in a Navigator's life, twenty of which in the practical use of Lunar Observations, have rendered him fully competent to teach the science. *** To such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, attention will be paid in the evening. feb. 3—tf

TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a quantity of Printing Materials, as follows:

1 fount Brevier, nearly new, about 270 lbs. 1 do. Small Pica, 314 lbs. 1 do. Pica, 330. 1 do. English, 330. 1 do. Great Primer, 180. 1 do. Columbian, slope, 19. 1 do. Double Pica, 60. 1 do. Canon, 50. 1 do. 5-line Pica, 48. 1 do. 7-line Pica, 40. 1 do. 10-line Pica, 40. 2 Imposing Stones and Stands; 3 Frames, Ramage make; 1 Standing Press, small size; 1 pair royal Cases; 1 pair medium do. With a quantity of paper boards, letter boards, drying poles, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 21 South Second street.

ARKANSAS LAND.

CASH will be given for 200 Quarter Sections of Land in Arkansas. Taxes received and paid on all Military Bounty Lands in the United States. Conveyances recorded in Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, and Arkansas, by

WEAVER & WILTBOHN,
Land Agents, No. 149, Walnut street.
nov 1—tf

NEW BRUSH MANUFACTORY,

No. 212 *North Second street, four doors below the Black Horse Tavern.*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced manufacturing Brushes of all kinds, which he will dispose of at the lowest market price for cash.

june 28—cont'd PETER BROWN.

CABINET WARE ROOMS.

H. DOWNING,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has a handsome and general assortment of FURNITURE, which he offers at reduced prices, at No. 48, NORTH SECOND STREET, Philadelphia. All orders attended to with despatch. july 11—6m

HARDWARE.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of BIRMINGHAM and SHEFFIELD GOODS, per ships *Delaware, Minerva and Fanny from Liverpool*, which with their former stock comprises an excellent assortment, and will be sold at very reduced prices for CASH or acceptances; amongst which are the following,

Frying Pans.	*Table and Dessert Knives and Forks.*
Shovels and Spades.	*Pocket, Pen & Barlow Knives.*
Tinned Chains.	*Razors and Scissors.*
Halter Chains.	*Corn's Edge Tools.*
Bowls and Vices.	*Files of all descriptions.*
Sad Irons.	*Straw Knives, Sheep Shears.*
Shoe Hammers.	*Wilson C. S. Shoe & Butcher Knives.*
Shoe Pincers.	*Palate Knives of all sizes.*
Britannia Table & Tea Spoons from do. do.	*Braces and Bits.*
Spectacles, Screws.	*Spanish Knives.*
Augers, Gimlets.	*Pruning Knives.*
Iron and Brass Wire.	*Commode Nobs.*
Butt Hinges.	*Bed Cords, Pad Locks.*
Pistol-mount do. H. L. do.	*Patch Spring and common Nob Locks.*
Chest and T Ma Brass Hinges screws of all descriptions.	*Chest, Cupboard & Till Locks.*
Fine Plate & Bamboo Stock Locks.	*Dressing Knives.*
Patent & Common Curry Combs.	*Iron and Steel Knitting Pins.*
Dressing Combs.	*Pins in papers.*
Pocket Combs.	*Best Silver eyed and common Needles.*
Iron & Steel Blade Squares.	*Hemming's Needles.*
Bolts, Fish Hooks.	*Patent Iron Tea Kettles.*
Thimbles, Lamps.	*Saucepans.*
Thumb & Nob Latches.	

And a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

Cut Nails of all sizes, (made by hand) wrought Nails of all sizes; a complete assortment of cut Tacks, cut and wrought Springs, Hollow Ware, and Planes of all kinds to which the attention of Country Merchants and others is respectfully solicited, by

DOUGHTY & BUDD,
may 17—tf No. 48 Market street.

Fancy Japanned Chairs.

DAVID LAS, Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has Removed his establishment to No. 137, NORTH FIFTH, above Wood Street, where he will continue to Manufacture and keep constantly for sale, FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS of the latest patterns, finished in the best style and warranted good as reasonable as they can be purchased in the city. All orders left with William and John West, at his old stand, will be punctually attended to.—N. B. Old Chairs Repaired and Gilt.

june 7—tf

Just imported from London,

TWELVE of the newest different Pattern Chairs, of solid rose wood, cut with rose wood and Spanish mahogany, richly carved and in and; also several sets of solid Spanish Mahogany Chairs, with loose seats stuffed with best horse hair, and covered with best horse hair seats; all are warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Ten solid Spanish Mahogany bedstead Portable Writing Desks, with secret drawers—eight Mahogany sofas, and eight Spanish Mahogany Chests of Drawers—all are warranted of good dry materials and workmanship, and will be sold exceedingly cheap, at 1, WHITE'S Chair and Chair Manufactory, No. 134 SOUTH FRONT ST. near the Drawbridge. june 7—tf

To Builders and Storekeepers.

THE Subscriber having been constantly employed above nine years making circular and straight SASH, he is enabled to make them in the neatest and best manner, at a low price. Storekeepers in want of Bulk Windows or inside Sash, would find it their advantage to employ him as in many cases he would take part payment in goods.

JOHN GALLWAY.

No. 5 Lyndall's alley, near the S. W. corner of 12th and Walnut streets. june 7—6m

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from England and elsewhere, an elegant assortment of the best superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, FASHIONABLE STRIPES, &c. for the present and coming seasons.

SILVEIRA & BROWN,
Drapers & Tailors, No. 85, South Second street.
may 31—tf

BENJAMIN ROBINSON,

SILVER Smith & Jeweller, No. 12, North Second Street, informs his friends and the public in general that he has added to his former Stock a handsome assortment of imported Goods, consisting of rich Turquois pearl, and Garnet Finger Rings and Breast Pins, fine Gold Seals and Keys; a fine assortment of Coral from No. 1 to 10, and Necklaces of the same with 4 to 18 rows, mounted with Fine Gold; rich mounted Tea and Coffee Urns, Silver mounted Bread & Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Pencil Cases, fine Polished Steel Scissors, Reticule & Purse Clasps, Buckles, &c. &c.—B. R. also offers for sale of his own manufacture, a handsome assortment of Silver Spoons and Forks, Gold & Silver Spectacles, with Concave, Convex, and Plain Glasses to suit all ages; fine Filagree Ear-rings, Fingerrings, and Breast Pins, fashionable Real Coral Earrings, Strung Turquois, and Jet do. Gold mounted. All the above Articles will be sold low, wholesale or retail, and warranted. Silver Tea Setts made to order.

N. B.—A handsome deduction made on all bills paid in Spanish Dollars or Gold Coin, and the highest price given for old Gold and Silver in Cash or exchange, at the old established Jewelry Store, No. 12, North 2d street. sept 6—3m

PHARON GUERIN,

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR DRESSER, No. 112 East Sixth street, (formerly occupied by Mr. Dubuy,) and latterly by John Stanill respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and hopes by his assiduity and attention to give general satisfaction. He cuts Hair after the most fashionable manner, and waits on his customers at their own houses. Gentlemen who are regular customers will be furnished with Shaving Boxes for their own use exclusively.

P. S. will also keep an *Intelligence Office.* june 7—6m

Chesnut Ward Hotel & Oyster-House,

BACK of No. 5, South Fourth street, near Market. JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow-citizens generally, that he has added Oysters to his Tavern Establishment, where the best Oysters can, at all times be had, raw, roasted, stewed, fried, spiced, or in the shell. Also, Oyster Pies, etc. Private Rooms for supper parties, and Supper provided at the shortest notice. His bar is always furnished with the best Wines and Liquors, where he hopes a continuance of public patronage. oct. 11—8t

"FREE AND EASY"

BURNS TAVERN, BANK-STREET

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the lovers of hilarity and conviviality, that his "*Free and Easy*" has been suspended for the season, and will continue every Saturday and Monday evening during the winter. Mr. Burns is his elegantly decorated and diversified with *Great Beauty*, and nothing shall be wanting on his part to render his guests comfortable and agreeable.

M. returns his sincere acknowledgments to his friends for their friendship during three successive years, and trusts to merit a continued patronage. Bitters always ready—hot Whisky Punch as usual. A good Bed of Steel.

oct 11—tf WM. SOMERHAY.

BALM OF [illegible]

[illegible] Thick and slow [illegible] likewise makes whiskers and beards grow, cures the Dandruff, J. C. is well known [illegible] and deceptive nils, &c. have been [illegible] and therefore preparing will be [illegible] until trial shall convince his patrons [illegible] in nature as a certain [illegible] No danger need be apprehended in the application of this cordial [illegible] rest assured that it helps [illegible] those who were bald as an [illegible] weeks. On those who were older [illegible] the change is proportional to [illegible] years of age, may rest assured [illegible] why) that this Balm will cure [illegible] regularly used. The young lady [illegible] chair was held in the course of [illegible] person who uses it be over [illegible] ally it will prevent the hair from [illegible]

It is prepared and sold as [illegible] dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents. [illegible]

No. 88 1-2, South Front street, and [illegible] street, Philadelphia.

Drawing and Painting [illegible]

No. 46, South Sixth street.

MR. PERSICO, respectfully informs his friends of the Fine Arts, that [illegible] Drawing and Painting to classes now [illegible] be added a few more pupils. Mr. [illegible] that having studied in the public [illegible] Naples, he is qualified to teach [illegible] the best style. An Evening class is now [illegible] Gentlemen. Specimens of Mr. [illegible] Painting, as well as the progress of [illegible] seen at the Academy, No. 46, South [illegible] takes likenesses in Miniature and [illegible]

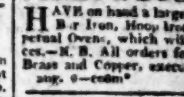
sept 27—eodm

JONES & BUDD, 111, N. [illegible]

HAVE on hand a large assortment of [illegible] Bar Iron, Hoop Iron Rods, Patent [illegible] petual Ovens, which will be sold low for [illegible] ces.—N. B. All orders for rolling and [illegible] Brass and Copper, executed at the [illegible]

aug. 9—eodm*

HAT STORE.



NO. 131, NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia. P. C. WRIGHT [illegible] the public, whose patronage he [illegible] Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, [illegible] by none in cheapness and durability.

JOSEPH COOK [illegible]

HAS Removed his Boot and Shoe [illegible] from Carter's Alley, to [illegible] STREET, between Second [illegible] Philadelphia, where he has [illegible] general assortment of Boots and Shoes, [illegible] ally and by neat workmen. Country [illegible] larly invited to call, as their orders [illegible] shortest notice, and on the lowest [illegible] dividuals can also be supplied with good [illegible] prices.

To Parents and Gu